

BY AUTHORITY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONER



NEW SOUTH WALES,
118
PROGRESS AND RESOURCES;
AND
OFFICIAL CATALOGUE
OF
EXHIBITS FROM THE COLONY
FORWARDED TO
THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1883-84
AT
CALCUTTA.

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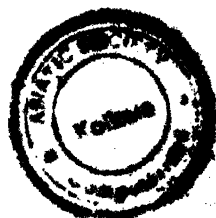
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



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(GAZETTED 12th MAY, 1883.)

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Calcutta International Exhibition affords an appropriate opportunity for noting the relative positions of the Australasian Colonies, and for disseminating information respecting their progress and resources.

In the early part of the seventeenth century several portions of the Australian continent and adjacent islands were visited by Dutch navigators, who bestowed upon them names commemorative of their own nationality, such as New Holland, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land. The Netherlands have extensive possessions in Oceania, which, owing to their proximity to Australia, may be expected to develop extensive commercial relations with the neighbouring British Colonies as the latter become more thickly populated and their resources and manufactures better known. France, Spain, and Germany have also interests in the South Pacific.

The discovery of the eastern shores of the Australian continent by Captain Cook, in 1770, led to the first Australasian settlement being founded at Sydney by the British Government, in 1788. The British Colonies which have sprung from this settlement contain an area of 3,086,128 square miles, of which New South Wales contains 305,992,—Victoria, 87,884,—South Australia, 903,690,—Queensland, 668,224,—Western Australia, 979,392,—New Zealand, 104,403,—Tasmania, 26,215, and Fiji, 7,740 square miles.

The estimated population of the British Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1881 was 2,833,608, distributed as under:—New South Wales, 781,265 (including 1,643 aborigines), which by the end of 1882 had increased to 817,468; Victoria, 882,232 (including 780 aborigines); South Australia, 293,297 (including 6,346 aborigines); Western Australia, 30,013 (not including 2,346 aborigines); Queensland, 226,968 (not including 20,585 aborigines); New Zealand, 500,910 (not including 44,097 Maories); Tasmania, 118,923. Last year there was an increase of 103,000 souls arising from the excess of immigration over emigration and of births over deaths. Fiji at the last Census had a population of 124,902, of whom 115,635 were aborigines. The proportion of the sexes amongst the European population of the Australian Colonies is estimated at 118·76 males to 100 females, or 84·21 females to 100 males. The average number of inhabitants of European descent is less than one person to the square mile. There is room in New South Wales alone for a very large accession of new population for the development of its pastoral, agricultural, mineral, and other resources.

During the last decennial period the population of the Australian Colonies has increased 42 per cent., commerce 47 per cent., wool production 70 per cent., acres under cultivation 120 per cent., railways 431 per cent., telegraphs 190 per cent., revenue 123 per cent. The annual revenues of the several Governments have increased from 9 millions to over 20½ millions sterling, being an average of £7 8s. 11d. per head of population. The live stock increased from 56,900,000 to 88,665,000, and now consists of 78,156,000 sheep, 8,294,000 cattle, 1,215,000 horses, and 1,000,000 pigs, or an average of 28·83 animals to the square mile. The land under cultivation increased from 3,165,000 acres to nearly 7,000,000 acres, and the total acreage now under crop gives an average of 2·45 acres per head of population.

During the same period the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all the ports in Australasia increased from 4,300,000 tons to 9,504,000 tons. Steamships of from four to five thousand tons burthen are now engaged in the carrying trade. The yearly value of colonial produce and manufactures exported annually is estimated at forty millions sterling. The exports consist principally of products of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries, such as wool, tallow, hides, preserved meats, wheat, gold, tin, copper, coal, &c.

The deposits in the Colonial Banks of issue, on the 30th September, 1882, amounted to £66,471,992, giving a larger amount per head of population than is shown in Great Britain.

In 1881, the trade between the Australian Colonies, England, and Foreign States amounted to £101,097,497, or an average of £36 6s. 8d. per head of population, of which the sum of £18 19s. was for imports and £17 7s. 8d. for exports. Fiji in 1880 had a trade amounting to £415,269, being £185,740 for imports and £229,528 for exports.

At the end of 1881 the various Australasian Governments possessed 5,471 miles of railways in active operation, and 1,317 miles were under construction in various parts of the interior. The railways are now returning fair interest on the capital invested, and are important agencies in the industrial progress of the Colonies. There are 49,119 miles of electric telegraphs connecting every township of any importance in the Australasian Colonies; and by means of the ocean cables the latest intelligence from the chief nations of the world is disseminated throughout Australia almost as soon as it is published in European cities. The Colonies afford all the comforts of modern civilized life, with but little of the poverty existing in older countries.

The food supply of Great Britain is largely supplemented by Australian grain and preserved meats. During the agricultural season of 1881-2 these Colonies produced 29,675,899 bushels of wheat, 11,718,264 bushels of oats, 6,326,050 bushels of maize, and 828,228 bushels of other cereals, 364,762 tons of potatoes, 850,167 tons of hay, and 1,438,060 gallons of wine.

The public debts of the seven Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1881 amounted to only £95,965,582, or an average of £33 17s. 4d. per head of population, incurred for the construction of railways and other reproductive public works, and the consequent development of the varied resources of the several Colonies. The expenditure of the several Colonies in 1881 amounted to £19,152,957, against revenue to the amount of £20,607,308, leaving a surplus of £1,454,351 for that year.

Out of the 1,968,260,080 acres contained in the Colonies, only 86,703,110 acres had been alienated at the end of 1881, leaving 1,881,556,970 acres unalienated. This large public estate gives ample security for any loans that may be required for national purposes.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SETTLEMENT, POSITION, AND EXTENT.

Discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and first settled in 1788, New South Wales dates its prosperity from the commencement of the present century, when the introduction of the Merino sheep by Captain Macarthur rapidly led to the settlement of the interior for pastoral and industrial pursuits. In 1851 the south-western districts of New South Wales were formed into the Colony of Victoria, and in 1859 its northern districts into the Colony of Queensland.

The boundaries are marked by $28^{\circ} 10'$ and $37^{\circ} 28'$ south latitude, and by the 141° east longitude and the Pacific Ocean. The total superficial area is estimated at 195,882,150 acres. The coast line from Point Danger to Cape Howe is about 700 miles long. The extreme breadth is about 850 miles, and mean breadth 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

There is considerable diversity of physical aspect in this large extent of country. At a distance varying from 25 to 120 miles from the seaboard, a range of mountains, from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height, stretches from north to south, throwing out spurs in every direction. Numerous streams flow down the eastern slopes into the sea, while the large

rivers, Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Darling, and Macquarie, with their tributaries, drain the western slopes. The coast-line is indented with fine harbours, one of which, Port Jackson, on which Sydney the capital is situated, is unsurpassed by any in the world.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The principal great natural divisions of the country are the eastern seaboard territory, the central range, and the western plains. The seaboard districts undulate with hill and valley, and possess rich alluvial flats adapted to every kind of cultivation. Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. Beyond the coal areas the country abounds in gold, copper, lead, tin, and other minerals. The extensive western slopes and plains are specially adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Millions of sheep, cattle, and horses are fed upon the natural grasses of the country.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Situated in the temperate zone, the climate of New South Wales approximates generally to that of southern Europe. There are all varieties of climate, while the range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The climate is healthy; the air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for a great part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights usually cool. The mean annual temperature of Sydney is 62·4 degrees. In vital statistics the Colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are numerous. Births per 1,000 of mean population in 1881 averaged 38·00 per cent.; Deaths, 15·12; and Marriages, 8·24. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 151·33 per cent.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales has a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Parliament consisting of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Parliament is invested with plenary powers, subject to the reservation of the Queen's assent by the Governor, to certain classes of measures affecting Imperial and other interests.

The Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life, and are appointed by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 115 Members, elected practically by manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Parliaments are triennial.

The Executive Government consists of nine Members, as follows :—

The Colonial Secretary,
The Colonial Treasurer,
The Minister for Lands,
The Minister for Public Works,
The Minister of Public Instruction,
The Minister of Justice,
The Minister for Mines,
The Attorney-General,
The Postmaster-General.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The laws are substantially identical with those of Great Britain. The Supreme Court has, as regards the Colony, all the powers which are vested in the superior Courts of England. There are five Judges—the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Besides the fixed Courts in the metropolis, Circuit Courts are regularly held in the principal towns of the interior, to

try civil and criminal cases. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are also frequently held in Sydney and many country towns, presided over by six District Court Judges. In addition to this, there are 241 Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Police Force consists of 1,300 officers and men, distributed over 382 stations.

The administration of justice, and the protection of life and property, are thus amply secured.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The progress of the population and its number at the end of the last five decades may be seen from the following figures :—

In 1841 there were 149,669.

„ 1851	„	„	197,168, after giving up 68,335 to Victoria.
„ 1861	„	„	358,278, after giving up 25,000 to Queensland.
„ 1871	„	„	519,182.
„ 1881	„	„	781,265.

At present the population is about 800,000, and is rapidly increasing. Last year there was a net gain of 43,085 persons. The increase in population was 49·10 per cent. during the last ten years, or 4·91 per cent. annually ; but in such a vast country, abounding in wealth and resources, there is ample room for a population of twenty millions. The proportion of the sexes is, males 54·71, and females 45·29 per cent. The nationalities of those resident in New South Wales at the taking of the Census in April, 1881, were as follows :—

Born in New South Wales	...	...	...	465,559
Born in other Australian Colonies	...	...	...	44,708
Aborigines (civilized)	...	...	...	1,643
Born in Great Britain, Ireland, and other British possessions	...	...	...	208,512
Total British subjects	...	...	...	720,422
Born in Foreign Countries	...	...	...	28,516
Unspecified and born at sea	...	...	...	2,530
Total	...	...	...	751,468

At the Census of 1881 there were 135,326 inhabited houses, 6,016 houses not inhabited, and 2,398 houses in course of construction. Comparing the increase in the number of the habitations of the people during the last two decennial periods, there was an increase of 45,133 for 1872-81, against 34,036 in the previous decade. The returns also indicate that the buildings erected of late years are of a thoroughly substantial character, there being an increase of 15,920 stone or brick houses for the period 1871-81, against 9,858 for 1861-71.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrants are selected by the Agent-General or his officers in London, and selection is limited to such adults as can pay towards the cost of their passage as follows:—£5 each for married couples and single men; £2 each for single women. Children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, have a free passage; and children between three and fourteen years are brought out for half the amount payable by adults. The selection is made from England, Scotland, and Ireland, proportionately to the number of people of these nationalities already in the Colony, as shown by the last Census; but 10 per cent. may be selected from other European countries. Sound health and good moral character are indispensable qualifications. Married couples must not exceed thirty-five years of age, and are taken with or without children; unmarried men or women must not exceed thirty years of age; and not more than one-third of the male immigrants are to be unmarried. When the age exceeds these limits, the contribution for passage money is increased to £15. Mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants are chosen with a special view to the requirements of the industrial callings of the Colony. Small working capitalists in any branch of colonial industry are deemed highly eligible.

Deposits may be made either with the Agent-General in London, or with the Agent for Immigration or Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Colony. No advantage is allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger. Deposits are returned when from a just cause the persons in whose behalf they have been made do not emigrate, unless in cases of fraud or concealment of facts, or (in the case of persons who have made their deposits within the three Kingdoms) when a passage has been actually provided, but an emigrant may be authorized to remain for another ship. Deposits in excess are returned.

On arrival in the Colony, married couples, children, and single men are permitted to remain on board ship seven days if necessary; unmarried women are provided for in the Immigrants' Home for fourteen days; and immigrants proceeding to the interior receive free passes by railway.

An Act was lately passed for restricting the influx of Chinese.

The following is a statement of the average rate of wages ruling in the Colony:—

WAGES.				
Carpenters	...	...	...	10/ to 12/ per diem of eight hours.
Smiths	...	...	...	8/ to 11/ " "
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	9/ to 10/ " "
Bricklayers	...	...	...	12/ to 13/ " "
Masons	...	...	...	11/ to 12/ " "
Plasterers	...	...	...	10/ to 13/ " "

Lodging and board for working-men, 16/ to 21/ per week.

							Per annum, with board and lodging.	
							£	£
Married couples	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	to 80
Ploughmen...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	to 52
Farm labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	to 52
Shepherds	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	to 45
Grooms and Coachmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	to 60
Gardeners	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	to 65
Females—								
Cooks (private houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	to 60
Housemaids and Parlourmaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	to 40
Laundresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	to 52
Nursemaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	to 35
General house servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	to 48
Farm house servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 26	to 32
Dairywomen	...	...	...	...	...	...

Connected with the wages question is the cost of living. The following statements give the prices of provisions and clothing:—

PROVISIONS.—1882.

Wheat, per bushel	5/6 to 6/6	Butter, fresh, per lb. ...	1/6
Bread, per lb.... ..	1/4 to 1/2	„ salt, „	1/3
Flour { First, per 100 lbs....	15/	Cheese, English, per lb. ...	1/6 to 1/9
{ Second, „	14/	„ Colonial, „	1/6 to 1/3
Rice, per lb.... ..	3½	Potatoes, per cwt.	5/ to 7/
Tea, „	1/6 to 2/6	Wine, Colonial, per gal. ...	1/6 to 6/
Sugar, „	3/ to 4/	Beer, „	2/
Coffee, „	1/6	Candles, per lb.	5/ to 6/
Meat, fresh, per lb.	4/ to 6/	Kerosene Oil, per gal. ...	2/4
„ salt, „	4/ to 6/	Tobacco, per lb.	2/6 to 3/6

CLOTHING.

Suits, drill or moleskin, each	25/	Straw Hats	1/ to 3/
„ tweed or cloth „	20/	Print Dresses, each... ..	2/6 to 7/
Waistcoats, each	4/ to 6/6	Flannel Petticoats	3/ to 7/
Moleskin Trousers, each ...	5/6 to 7/	„ per yard	8/ to 1/6
Coloured Shirts, „	2/ to 3/6	Calico, white, per yd. ...	4/ to 7½
Strong Boots, per pair	4/6 to 5/6	„ unbleached, per yd. ...	3/ to 6/
Socks, „	6/ to 10/	Blankets, per pair	6/ to 15/
Handkerchiefs	4/ to 6/	Sheeting, grey Calico ...	6½ to 1/6

THE LAND POLICY.

The leading principles of the existing Land Policy are—selection before survey, over all unreserved Crown Lands, and deferred payments. Selections of areas of not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres at £1 per acre, may be made by any persons, except married women, not under the age of sixteen years, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—Payment of deposit of 5s. per acre on application; personal residence on the land for five years; improvements to extent of 10s. per acre to be made within same period; at end of three years, balance of 15s. per acre to be paid, or an instalment of 1s. per acre, with a similar amount at the commencement of each succeeding year until such balance with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. has been paid up.

At the end of five years the selector may transfer, if he has fulfilled all the conditions to the satisfaction of the Minister, except as to payment of balance in full, and can again select up to 640 acres in any other locality. Selectors of less than 600 acres can increase their purchases by additional selections of adjoining land up to 640 acres at any time. Town and suburban lands are sold by auction only.

Selectors are entitled to pre-emptive leases of adjacent Crown Lands to the extent of three times the area of their selections, at an annual rent of £2 per section of 640 acres.

Pastoral land is let on five years leases, in areas not exceeding 100 square miles, at an appraised rental, the leases being renewed at the expiration of five years, on a fresh appraisal of their fair annual value for pastoral purposes. Both classes of leases are however open to selection. The total area of land alienated by grant, sale, conditional purchase or otherwise, amounts to $35\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, leaving about 160,000,000 acres unalienated on the 31st December, 1882.

ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND TRAMWAYS.

At present New South Wales is expending three millions annually on permanent public works. More than 23,522 miles of common roads are open, affording intercommunication with every part of the interior and greatly facilitating the carrying of farm and other produce to the best markets. About £5,000,000 have been spent in ten years on common roads alone, and construction is still rapidly going on. Mail coaches run through every district. During the last quarter of a century more than 50 miles of public bridges have been constructed. About 5,000 miles of road are metalled, 1,600 miles are graded mountain passes, and the remainder for the most part drained and cleared, with bridges

where required. There are eighty-seven public ferries, four of which are worked by steam, and the number is yearly increasing, notwithstanding that many of the most important are being replaced by iron and stone bridges.

Railways were commenced in New South Wales by a private Company. In 1855 the Government obtained an Act enabling it to purchase the railways and plant of the Company, and since that time railway construction has been carried on almost exclusively by the Government. The central mountain range delayed the progress of construction, by presenting great engineering difficulties, but these have been overcome, and lines now cross the range north, south, and west. The Great Northern line starts from Newcastle, and has been opened to Armidale, a distance of 260 miles in a northeasterly direction, and to Narrabri 252 miles to the north-west. A line is now in course of construction from the Southern Railway near Sydney to connect with the Northern Railway near Newcastle. The Northern line is now being extended to Tenterfield, a short distance from the borders of Queensland. The Queensland line from Brisbane is now completed and open for traffic within 25 miles of the New South Wales border, and in a few years' time uninterrupted railway communication will exist between Sydney and Brisbane. The Great Western and the Great Southern lines both start from Sydney. The former, passing through Bathurst, the capital of the west, has been finished to Nyngan, a distance of 377 miles, and is under construction to Bourke on the river Darling. The latter, through Goulburn, has reached Albury, the border town between New South Wales and Victoria, a distance of 387 miles to the south, and Hay, 454 miles to the south-west, and will probably be extended to the borders of South Australia. The works are considerably delayed for want of labour. Trial surveys have been completed for many miles south, west, and

north; and surveys for proposed railway lines have been authorized in all parts of the Colony. The number of miles of railway opened in 1882 was 272, including extensions on the Great Northern and North-western lines, Great Southern line and Great Western line. In addition to this, 504 miles of railway on these and other lines are in course of construction, and Parliament has further authorized the construction of 436 miles. The last link of the intercolonial line from Sydney to Melbourne, consisting of a mile or two of railway and at present a temporary bridge over the river Murray, which separates the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, was completed on 14th June, 1883. The Great Southern and Great Western lines and the Great Northern line are, as already mentioned, to be connected by a junction railway which will unite the whole railway system of the Colony, and, when gaps are filled up, complete railway connection will be established between the several Colonies on the Australian continent. Coast lines running north and south from the capital, and branches to act as feeders to the main lines, are being extended in various directions. In all, there were in June, 1883, 1,320 miles of railway open in New South Wales. As the railways in the Australasian Colonies nearly all belong to the State, they can always be made to pay interest upon the cost of construction. In 1882, on a total of $1,268\frac{1}{2}$ miles open in this Colony, the entire earnings were £1,698,863, and the working expenses £934,635, yielding a net return of £764,228, or nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. When it is taken into account that money to make these lines can be borrowed for 4 per cent., the returns received from their operation will be seen to be very satisfactory. The railways of the Colony, constructed on the standard gauge of 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., are amongst the most substantial in the world, some of the iron bridges and viaducts being extremely costly. The Zigzag, which occurs on the

Great Western line, near the summit level, is a most skilful engineering work. The passenger accommodation is unusually complete, including palace sleeping-cars. The total amount of money expended on Government Railways in New South Wales to the end of 1882, on lines open for traffic, was £14,765,429. In order to accommodate the great passenger traffic to the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, a steam tramway was laid down from the Redfern Railway Station to the vicinity of the Garden Palace, and the success attending the experiment led to the construction of tram lines to several of the suburbs of the city. Twenty-two miles of city and suburban tramways were open in 1882, the capital cost being £340,000. The number of passengers carried during 1882 was over 15,000,000. During 1882 the tramway coaching receipts were £126,200, and the expenditure £103,136, leaving £23,066 as net earnings over working expenses. In addition to the city and suburban tramways, a tram was laid down between Campbelltown, a station on the main Southern Railway, and Camden, a distance of eight miles. This line was constructed as an experiment, in order to see if branch lines in the shape of tramways could be advantageously worked as feeders to the main lines of railway. The Camden line has not been financially a success, although it has to some degree developed traffic for the main line.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In six years the ratable value of municipal property in New South Wales has doubled. In 1882 the ninety-one municipalities of New South Wales collected a total revenue of £590,956. Sydney alone attained £289,243, including the water and sewerage services. The estimated annual value of ratable property in the suburban and country municipalities amounted to £2,287,211, and in Sydney to £1,490,357.

POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Wherever there is a township there is a post office, and every village in the furthest interior has its postal communication. The postage on letters within Australia is 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., while newspapers are carried free. The average number of letters posted in the Colony in proportion to its population in 1882 was thirty-three to each person, a fact which indicates much commercial activity and intelligence.

The ocean mails are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., *viâ* Colombo and Melbourne; by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. *viâ* San Francisco; by the Queensland Royal Steamers *viâ* Torres Straits; by the Orient S.N. Co. *viâ* Plymouth or *viâ* Naples; by the Netherlands-India S.N. Co.; and by the Messageries Maritimes (French line), *viâ* Marseilles. Of these, the P. and O. S.N. Co. and the Orient S.N. Co. despatch their steamers fortnightly.

Telegraph lines intersect the country in every direction. There were open in

		Stations.		Miles of Wire.		Messages.
1872	...	91	...	5,907 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	335,822
1882	...	347	...	15,901	...	1,965,931

The total cost of construction up to the end of 1882 was £536,400.

Telegrams from all parts of the world are daily published in the newspapers.

EDUCATION.

The Educational system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Teachers are recognized as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fee is 3d. per week per child, and the fees collected are paid into the Treasury as revenue. In addition to

public schools, there are evening public schools, provisional schools, and superior public schools; and itinerant teachers and work-mistresses are provided for. The necessary steps have also been taken to establish eight High Schools—four for boys and four for girls; and these schools are to be opened (in October) in Sydney, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Maitland. The Colony is apportioned for purposes of school inspection into one metropolitan and seven country districts, under a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, and District Inspectors. A Chief Examiner supervises the training school for candidate teachers, male and female, and, with his assistants, reports upon the papers of teachers seeking classification or promotion. The school attendance and payment officer attends to the payment of fees, and to the obligatory attendance of children between six and fourteen years of age. Provision is made for educating children who are unable to pay school fees, and for neglected children. The Colony is also divided into Public School districts, and a Local Board is appointed for each district. It is intended to reduce the size of existing districts, so that each Board may have the supervision of only a small number of schools. Public Schools are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational Schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is provided for. It may be imparted in Public Schools, by the teachers; and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective Churches. Since 1861, Parliament has voted nearly £4,600,000 for Primary Schools, giving an average of about £209,000 per annum, or 7s. 5d. per head of the mean population. For the current year 1883 the Parliamentary grant for public instruction was £750,713, or about 18s. 4½d. per head of population. One of the best proofs of the educational progress of New South Wales is shown

by the fact that the percentage of illiterates over ten years of age to the total population declined from 29·57 per cent. in 1861 to 22·74 in 1871, and to 14·51 in 1881. In 1882 168,000 children attended the Public Schools. About 1,000 were inmates of two orphan schools and two industrial schools supported by the State. 19,746 were returned as being in attendance at private schools. The Parliamentary grant for 1883 for the orphan schools and industrial schools is over £16,000.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1851. Its State endowment was originally £5,000 per annum, and an additional endowment of £5,000 was granted in 1882. The endowment is largely added to by annual special grants, and by private donations. The Parliamentary grants for 1883—including endowments, and grants for additional lecturers, for scientific apparatus, for repairs, &c., and for additional buildings—amount to nearly £40,000. Three denominational colleges are affiliated to the University, each having a State endowment of £500 per annum. The Sydney University has the power of granting degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Science. Recently, several faculties have been added to its curriculum. Graduates are entitled to the same rank, style, and precedence, as those of Universities within the United Kingdom. In the metropolis there is a Public Grammar School, having a State endowment of £1,500 per annum. There is also a Technical College for working men; and, in the country towns, there are nearly 150 Mechanics' Schools of Arts. Parliament has voted, for 1883, over £20,000 towards the support of these Schools of Arts; and for Technical Instruction, in the College and in connection with the Schools of Arts and the Evening Public Schools, a grant of £11,000 has been voted. Recently a "Board of Technical Education," consisting of eighteen

members, with Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., as President, has been constituted for the purpose of establishing a State system of Technical Education in the Colony. There are also a Royal Society, a Medical, a Linnean, and an Art Society, with many other educational associations of a like character. For the Sydney Free Public Library a grant of £7,222 has been voted for 1883; for the Museum and the Technological Museum, £13,200; and for the Fine Art Gallery and the purchase of Works of Art, over £12,000. The Fine Art Gallery of New South Wales is a kindred institution to the English National Gallery, and already there has been made an excellent and somewhat extensive collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture, to which the admission is free. The present gallery is only a temporary building, but the Government is about to erect an edifice that will be worthy of its great object and of Australia. The Art Society of New South Wales has exhibitions of original productions twice a year, and has become the nucleus of an Australian School of Art.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Nearly all European institutions have firmly rooted themselves in Australia. All phases of society and every religious sect have their representatives here, as in England. Every town, and almost every interest, has its newspaper; and Banks have been established wherever a competent population has concentrated. The laws are efficiently administered, and life and property are eminently secure. The means of gaining a livelihood are comparatively easy, and in sufficient variety, while the intellectual, æsthetic, and moral progress of the Colony is keeping pace with its industrial occupations.

The religious persuasions at the taking of the Census of 1881 were as follows:—Church of England, 342,359;

Lutherans, 4,836; Presbyterians, 72,545; Wesleyan Methodists, 57,049; other Methodists, 7,303; Congregationalists, 14,328; Baptists, 7,307; Unitarians, 828; other Protestants, 9,957; total Protestants, 516,512; Roman Catholics, 207,020; Catholics undescribed, 586; total Catholics, 207,606; Hebrews, 3,266; other persuasions, 1,042; unspecified persuasions, 13,697; Pagans, 9,345. There were in 1882 768 ministers of religion and 1,421 churches, with an average attendance at public worship of 226,005 persons. The Sunday Schools have 102,141 scholars on their registers.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

New South Wales is most advantageously situated for purposes of trade and commerce. It is the centre of the group of Australasian Colonies and the entrepôt of the islands in the South Pacific, the coast of the vast American continent, and is in easy and constant communication with the continents of Asia and America. More than one-half of the Australian shipping is owned in the Colony. The inward and outward tonnage of 4,357 vessels engaged in the trade in 1881 was 2,786,500 tons, against 1,500,479 tons in 1871.

That the last ten years are worthy of being termed a decade of prosperity for the Colony will be seen by noting the increases shown by the following figures:—

	Aggregate Import Trade.	Aggregate Export Trade.	Together.
1852 to 1861.....	£57,650,053	£43,125,653	£100,775,706
1862 to 1871.....	84,832,363	74,148,876	158,981,239
1872 to 1881.....	133,070,409	129,609,204	262,679,613
	<hr/> £275,552,825	<hr/> £246,883,733	<hr/> £522,436,558

The trade of New South Wales expanded from £158,981,232 in 1862-71 to £262,679,613 in 1872-81, an increase of

£103,000,000, or 65 per cent. on the latter period. The relative growth of imports and exports was as follows :—

	1862-71.	1872-81.	Increase.
Imports.....	£84,832,363	£133,070,409	48,238,046
Exports.....	74,148,876	129,609,204	55,460 328

The yearly average for the two decennial periods was—

	1862-71.	1872-81.	Increase.
Imports.....	£8,483,236	£13,307,040	4,924,804
Exports.....	7,414,887	12,960,920	5,546,033

The Imports and Exports per head averaged—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Imports	£20	£21
Exports	17	20

Decennial returns of the amount of Imports into New South Wales during the last twenty years give the following figures for the last two decades :—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Great Britain	£32,575,549	£60,983,506
Australian and other Colonies	37,926,669	60,244,755
Foreign Countries.....	14,330,145	11,842,148
	£84,832,363	£133,070,409

The returns of the total value of Exports from the Colony during the last twenty years give the following figures for the last two decades :—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Great Britain	£30,208,485	£61,384,766
Australian and other Colonies	41,467,718	62,734,754
Foreign Countries.....	2,472,673	5,489,684
	£74,148,876	£129,609,204

Although the trade between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain was very large, that between the Colonies themselves was even greater, and immense good has been effected by this commercial interchange.

The total value of the trade in 1882 amounted to—Imports, £21,281,130; Exports, £16,716,961; or in all £37,998,091, with a balance in favour of Imports of

£4,564,169. These figures exhibit an import trade of £26 13s. 9½d. and an export trade of £20 19s. 3½d. per head of the population, which is higher than those of any other Colony of the Australasian group, both in the aggregate amount and in value per head of population. The Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £11,155,917, and the Exports to £7,309,691. Trade with the other British Colonies was—Imports, £7,924,479; and Exports, £8,200,396. Imports from Foreign States amounted to £2,200,734, and Exports to £1,206,874.

Foreign Imports were principally from the United States, £886,171; France, £98,176; Germany, £180,951; Belgium, £39,951; China, £358,783; Java, £227,818; New Caledonia, £273,370; Japan, £10,150; South Sea Islands, £49,185; Philippine Islands, £29,004; Manilla, £24,754. The Exports to the United States were valued at £676,598; New Caledonia, £228,280; Naples, £100,000; South Sea Islands, £53,718; Honolulu, £83,722; China, £28,958; Antwerp, £21,659.

The following table exhibits the increase of trade, compared with the Census population, in decennial periods:—

Population at Census.		Trade.	Per head.
		£	£ s. d.
1841	130,856	3,551,385	27 2 9
After giving up Victoria,			
1851	187,243	3,360,843	17 18 11
After giving up Queensland,			
1861	350,860	11,986,394	34 3 3
1871	503,981	20,854,540	41 7 7
1881	751,468	33,458,829	44 10 5

The public revenue has increased from £532,718 in 1851 to £7,410,737 in 1882. Of the latter amount about £1,514,263 was obtained from Customs, £228,138 for stamps, and £116,931 from licenses. The land sales amounted to £1,252,597, and the receipts from the national railways to

£1,698,863. The revenue from taxation is officially given at £2 7s. 8·9d. per head of the population for 1882. The tariff, which is established for purposes of revenue only, is one of the simplest in Australasia, free trade being the avowed policy of the Colony.

The industrial stability of the Colony is manifested by the operations of its Banks, as during the past decade their progress far exceeded the increase in population, their circulation having nearly doubled, their deposits and advances more than doubled, and their coin and bullion reached nearly half as much again. On the 31st December, 1882, the deposits in the New South Wales Banks amounted to nearly £22,544,549 sterling. Deposits in the Savings' Banks during the last ten years have increased per head of population from £1 17s. 6d. to £3 12s., and the large amounts to the credit of the depositors clearly show the existence of both prosperity and thrift amongst the working-classes. The Public Debt of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1882, amounted to £18,721,219, or £22 18s. 0·35d. per head of population, and is only equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mail communication has been improved by the establishment of several important ocean services, some subsidized by one or more of the Colonies, and others maintained by private enterprise. Amongst the subsidized lines is one between Sydney and San Francisco, maintained by the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, at a joint annual cost of £72,500. This line enables regular four-weekly communication to be maintained between Sydney and the United Kingdom by way of America,

and affords great commercial advantages, as well as supplying a very convenient means of passenger traffic. The other subsidized lines are, one from Melbourne, by way of Suez, once a fortnight; and one from Brisbane, by way of Torres Straits and Suez, monthly. In addition to the services maintained under mail contracts, there is regular fortnightly communication by the Orient steamers. The steamers of the Orient Company have made the voyage between London and Sydney in forty-two days; but owing to railway communication between Sydney and Melbourne, mails are delivered in the former city under forty days from London.

RIVERS AND HARBOURS.

Besides the rivers which flow into the Pacific, the mouths of which form seaports available for trade, there are several harbours along the coast. The coast-line is well lighted from north to south, and large sums of money are annually spent in improvements connected with the harbours and rivers. Storm signals are placed on all the principal promontories, which, together with the seaports, are connected with Sydney by telegraph. The following are the principal harbours:—

Trial Bay, midway between Sydney and Queensland, is an excellent refuge for all classes of ships during S. and S.E. gales.

Port Stephens, 25 miles north of Newcastle, runs into the country due west for about 14 miles, and has even a larger water area than Port Jackson.

Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter, is the great coal port of the Colony, and is provided with every modern steam and hydraulic appliance for loading coal. Vessels of 2,000 tons burden can berth there.

Broken Bay, 16 miles north of Sydney Heads, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury, is a fine harbour with a bold entrance, but inferior to Port Jackson in the draught of water at the entrance.

Port Jackson, unsurpassed in the world, is separately described. (See page 28.)

Botany Bay, 8 miles south of Sydney, and connected therewith by tramway, has an area of 20 square miles.

Jervis Bay, a large and sheltered bay in the south, is at present mainly resorted to as a harbour of refuge.

Twofold Bay, in the south, is 5 miles from east to west, and 3 miles broad.

Besides the above, there are Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Moruya, small harbours on the south-east coast, where breakwaters, wharves, and jetties, adapted to the coasting trade, have been constructed. Most of the southern ports are being connected with the metropolis by railway.

The works for providing Sydney with an abundant supply of fresh water are being rapidly carried out, and will prove invaluable to the metropolitan district for sanitary and manufacturing purposes. The long tunnel to connect the waters of the Nepean and Cordeaux Rivers with those of the Cataract will be 4 miles 2,387 feet in length, of which 5,200 yards have been already driven, and it will be capable of discharging 97 million gallons of water daily. The Cataract Tunnel, commencing at the Cataract River at Broughton Pass, will terminate near the road at Brook's Point, and when completed will be 9,724 feet in length, and capable of discharging 155 million gallons per day. The sum of £655,641 has been already expended on these water-works. A sum of £250,000 has been authorized for supplying country towns with water,

and the greater part of this amount has been already expended to meet the pressing requirements of the mining townships in the northern, and of many of the principal towns in the southern and western districts.

SYDNEY AND ITS HARBOUR.

The magnificent expanse of water called Port Jackson, with its lake-like scenery, stretching away some 10 miles inland, is unrivalled as a harbour both for beauty and convenience. The high and rocky coast of the Pacific is suddenly broken, and the cliffs form a portal to an estuary of sufficient capacity to shelter all the navies in the world. So completely is the harbour shut in that, until an entrance is fairly effected, its capacity and safety cannot be conjectured. A vessel making the port sails in a few moments out of the long swell of the ocean into calm deep water, protected on every side by high lands. The elevated shore is broken into innumerable bays and inlets, extending inland for miles. Some of the bays form of themselves capacious harbours. The depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships afloat. The harbour of Port Jackson proper has an area of 9 square miles, Middle Harbour, one of its arms, 3 square miles, and the shore-line of the whole is 54 miles. From the heads to the city the distance is 4 miles, beyond which the waters extend for 8 miles further. The breadth varies from three-quarters of a mile to over 2 miles. There are nearly 5 miles of Government and private wharves.

The greatest length of the city, including the suburbs, is about 4 miles north and south, and the greatest breadth about 6 miles east and west. There are more than 100 miles of streets, including minor thoroughfares. The population, including the suburbs, is about 225,000, and is rapidly

increasing, especially in the suburbs. The Botanic Gardens, Government Domain, Hyde Park, Prince Alfred Park, Belmore Park, Victoria Park, Wentworth Park, Moore Park, and other reserves in the city, with an area of nearly 800 acres, furnish ornamental grounds easily accessible for recreation.

Handsome and commodious public offices, banks, warehouses, and buildings of every kind are now being erected ; indeed the City of Sydney, generally, may be said to be undergoing a process of reconstruction, and will in a short period vie with any city in the world, not only as regards the beauty of its situation, but also in the architectural skill displayed in the design and execution of its public buildings.

PASTORAL WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

Probably no other country in the world has such resources, or can show such progress in pastoral enterprise as New South Wales. Natural pastures exist all over the Colony, but especially in the western districts, where many varieties of the best fattening grasses, herbage, and salt-bush flourish. The pastoral holdings are constantly increasing in value, and very remunerative prices are being obtained for wool and live stock. The total area leased for pastoral purposes in 1882 is returned at 227,756 square miles, the rent being £306,948. There were 4,337 pastoral runs in 1882, some of them over 300,000 acres in extent. There are many men in the Colony who, beginning life as shepherds, have realized wealth and affluence, and thousands have made competent incomes, while several of the "squatters," developed into landed proprietors, possess more than a hundred thousand sheep depastured on their own freehold estates.

LIVE STOCK.

The fine-woolled sheep of the Colony came originally from the choicest flocks of France, Spain, and Saxony. In the process of acclimatisation there has been a very decided improvement in the softness, elasticity, and length of the wool, and lately, by careful culling, a considerable increase in the weight. The average clip is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lbs. of greasy and about 3 lbs. of washed wool. The average lambing is 80 per cent. The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian Colonies for the twenty years from 1861 to 1880 inclusive are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows:—New South Wales, 628 per cent.; Victoria, $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; South Australia, $112\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Queensland, $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Tasmania, $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; New Zealand, 474 per cent.

Those who have imported and used Austrian and German rams find that the tendency of the country and climate is to gradually add to the length of the staple without much increasing the stoutness of the fibre; retaining at the same time its soundness, softness, and colour, and even improving in that lustre and fineness which makes a combing wool specially valuable. The coarse-woolled sheep are chiefly depastured in the Coast districts, where they thrive better than the merinos. Three-year-old wethers of this breed weigh when killed from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. each.

The production of wool has been largely increased in New South Wales by fencing and subdividing the runs, utilizing the outside country, and providing a better water supply by means of dams and reservoirs, so that this industry is in a far better position than it was twenty years ago. The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to £7,433,091 in 1882, as compared with £4,748,160 in 1871.

The export of wool was in—

1851	...	...	...	15,269,317 lbs.
After giving up Queensland,				
1861	...	...	...	12,745,891 „
1871	...	...	...	65,611,953 „
1881	...	...	...	139,601,506 „

In 1881 the value of pastoral exports, including wool, tallow, skins, salt and preserved meats, and live stock, amounted to £8,816,089, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions increase upon the returns for 1871. The value of the local consumption is in addition to this large amount. Out of the 29 millions increase in the number of live stock in the Australasian Colonies during the last decade, two-thirds or $19\frac{3}{4}$ millions were additions to those of New South Wales, and they now reach $39\frac{1}{2}$ millions, against a total of $88\frac{3}{4}$ millions for the whole of the settlements.

The principal breeds of horned cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons. A few Ayrshires have lately been imported. The finer specimens will compare favourably with most in England. Agricultural Societies hold yearly exhibitions of stock and produce in the chief districts of the Colony, and some bulls and cows have realized over 1,000 guineas each. Foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other malignant diseases of cattle are unknown in New South Wales.

All breeds of horses thrive exceedingly well. Animals worth £20 here average about £80 in India. India draws largely from New South Wales for remounts for her cavalry regiments.

The following returns show the progress and resources of New South Wales in the matter of live stock:—

		Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.
1851	...	116,397	...	1,375,257	...	7,396,895	...	65,510
1861	...	233,220	...	2,271,923	...	5,615,054	...	146,091
1871	...	304,100	...	2,014,888	...	16,278,697	...	213,193
1881	...	364,306	...	2,182,226	...	36,591,946	...	308,205

It will be seen from the above returns how great is the annual increase in stock of all descriptions, and how eminently adapted to pastoral purposes are the vast interior plains of the Colony. Perhaps in no part of the world do animals thrive and fatten more readily or with less cost than in Australia; the breeder incurs no expense in housing or in providing fodder for the winter, the climate being very mild throughout the year.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

There are immense tracts of country adapted for profitable cultivation. The operations of agriculture or husbandry are never suspended by winter, and crops of some sort or other may be produced in succession from January to December. From the agricultural returns for New South Wales for the year 1882, it appears that the number of occupiers of land, excluding pastoral tenants, was 39,760; the extent of holdings, 30,714,349 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; land in cultivation, 733,528 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; land enclosed but not in cultivation, 24,977,047 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and land unenclosed, 5,003,719 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Many poor farmers who began with small holdings have attained to wealth and independence. More than 76,000 persons, or nearly a tenth of the entire population of the Colony, are connected with agricultural pursuits.

CEREALS, FRUITS, &c.

The best wheat-growing districts are to be found on the table-lands, from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The fine quality of the wheat grown on the Australian continent is well known, and New South Wales can claim to produce some of the best samples. The yield during the season 1882-3 was 16·34 bushels per acre. The area of land in New South Wales under grain crops and the quantity of

produce obtained was as follows:—Wheat, 247,361 acres, yielded 4,042,395 bushels; maize, 118,180 acres, yielded 4,057,435 bushels; barley, 6,473 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yielded 133,050 bushels; oats, 24,817 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, yielded 617,445 bushels; rye, 1,031 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yielded 16,590 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; millet, 200 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, yielded 3,066 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; sorghum and imphee, 37 acres, yielded 627 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The acreage and produce of hay crops was—Wheat, 42,592 acres, yielding 43,997 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; barley, 2,499 acres, yielding 3,557 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; oats, 112,477 acres, yielding 140,978 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; sown grasses, 21,999 acres, yielding 54,387 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The area under green crop for cattle was—Maize, 4,593 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; barley, 3,691 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; oats, 2,297 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; rye, 1,565 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; millet, 291 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; sown grasses, 76,627 acres; sorghum and imphee, 3,540 acres.

Tobacco is grown chiefly in the northern coast districts and in the south-west. The quantity produced has varied considerably from year to year, and for 1882-3 reached 1,964,536 lbs.

Maize is raised throughout the coast districts as far south as the 36th parallel of latitude. The cultivation is easy, and the crop is soon ready. A failure is rarely known. The yield on the richer descriptions of land has been 80 and 100 bushels an acre for the first crop, and 65 bushels an acre afterwards. The average on the whole crop of the Colony in 1881 was 42 bushels an acre. Large quantities are annually exported.

Sugar-cane is now cultivated to a large extent; and the acreage under cane increases largely year after year. In 1882-3 there were 13,538 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres under tillage, of which 4,984 acres produced 11,650,688 lbs. of sugar. The sugar-growing districts are on the northern rivers. In 1881, 4,465 acres yielded 7,300 tons of sugar at the rate of nearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per acre,

and of the aggregate value of over £200,000. The sorghum or impee, which has so much saccharine matter, thrives well.

The cultivation of the *Vine* is fast becoming a leading industry in the Colony. There are districts of sufficient area, and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of the world. The vine was introduced by Mr. John Macarthur about 1820, and in 1831 Mr. Busby made a voyage to Europe; and brought out a valuable collection of plants from France and from the Rhine. This was really the parent stock of the vine in New South Wales. Wine-growing is an industry that requires time to bring it to perfection, but Australian wines are stated by connoisseurs to be rapidly improving in quality. Exhibiting abroad, under many disadvantages, colonial vigneronns have won high distinction at all the late International Exhibitions—especially at that recently held at Bordeaux. The judges of wine at the late Sydney International Exhibition, consisting of representatives from every wine-producing country in the world, recorded a unanimous opinion to the effect that Australian wines are on the whole excellent in quality, and destined to enter into successful competition in the markets of Europe. One of the judges compared the Valleys of the Hunter and the Paterson with those of the Gironde and the Garonne, from which the best French wines are obtained, stating that as the climate and soil of the former are both favourable to wine production, the wines made in the Colony will every year become more like the celebrated vintages of France. The yield of wine has averaged from 100 gallons to 700 gallons per acre, though certain kinds of grapes have produced over 1,000 gallons per acre. The area of land occupied by vines in 1882 was 4,448 acres; the quantity of wine produced from 2,628½ acres being 543,569 gallons, and of brandy 3,522 gallons.

Grapes for table use covered an area of $1,150\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the quantity picked was $1,440\frac{1}{4}$ tons. Fortunately phylloxera is yet unknown in this Colony.

All the *fruits* of northern and southern Europe are grown with success. The orange is cultivated most extensively, the area so planted being $6,716\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1882-3, while the fruit gathered amounted to 4,978,829 dozens. As many as 10,000 oranges have been obtained from individual trees. Oranges are largely exported to the neighbouring Colonies, and many proprietors of orangeries who began life in a very small way have realized a fortune. The olive, caper, fig, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, custard-apple, guava, banana, arachis nuts, almonds, passion-fruit, loquat, quince, plum, nectarine, pear, apple, and peach all thrive. Gardens and orchards covered in 1882-3 an area of $17,060\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Fruit is cheap, and is consumed in large quantities by all classes.

The potato grows well, and the yield is large. Barley, oats, &c., are grown chiefly for fodder. Lucerne hay may be cut from four to six times in the year in favourable seasons on the alluvial flats. Mangold-wurzel, turnips, and pumpkins are used for the artificial feeding of the choicest cattle, but the native grasses are quite sufficient for ordinary fattening purposes. Arrowroot thrives; cotton succeeds well on the northern rivers. The bark of several indigenous acacias is used for tanning purposes. The Eucalypti and other native trees have valuable medicinal properties. The *Boehmeria*, commonly known as the rheea (or grass-cloth plant of China), and the New Zealand flax are grown easily. The mulberry-tree thrives, and the finest varieties of the silkworm have been introduced with success.

MINERAL WEALTH.

New South Wales abounds in minerals. The aggregate value mined in New South Wales up to the end of 1882 was £55,077,508; made up of the following amounts:—Gold, £34,491,594; silver, £178,405; coal, £12,948,965; kerosene shale, £584,114; tin, £4,416,495; copper, £3,250,175; iron, £137,224; while antimony, lead, asbestos, bismuth, and other minerals were also gathered from the earth. The number of miners employed in New South Wales in 1881 was 18,873, engaged in the following mines:—Alluvial gold, 7,109; quartz ditto, 1,947; tin, 4,530; copper, 1,177; bismuth, 12; coal, 4,297. The total area under mineral lease and application to lease was 111,014 acres. The value of the minerals raised during the ten years ending 1841 was £81,275; 1851, £634,937; 1861, £14,276,637; 1871, £16,638,574; 1881, £23,441,890.

GOLD.

The Gold-fields extend with short intervals throughout the entire length of the Colony. The approximate auriferous area as far as known is about 70,000 square miles. It is highly probable that rich and extensive gold-fields will be discovered for many years to come. There are immense tracts in the interior which have not yet been prospected.

All the principal gold-fields of the west are within two days' journey of the capital, and there is not any mining settlement which may not be easily reached. The gold-mining centres present the appearance of orderly and thriving townships, with schools, churches, journals, shops, and places of amusement. The authority to dig or mine for gold costs only 10s. a year, and entitles its possessor not only to take up ground for mining, but also to occupy a quarter of an acre of land for his dwelling, or an acre for a business site.

Mineral licenses are also obtainable at a cost of 20s. per year entitling the holder to occupy from 4 to 640 acres of Crown Land for the purpose of searching for minerals other than gold. The number of miners' rights issued at the several gold-fields of New South Wales in the year 1881 was 15,554. Mineral leases numbered 1,262, and business licenses 1,228. The steam-engines employed in quartz-mining numbered 101, with an aggregate of 1,407-horse power. There were also 75 crushing machines, and 727 stamp-heads. In alluvial mining there were 10 steam-engines, with an aggregate of 142-horse power.

The quantity of gold received in 1882 for coinage at the Sydney Mint, the produce of New South Wales, amounted to 129,142 ounces, of the gross value of £191,239, the average price per ounce being £3 16s. 1d. The Western Districts produced 40,947 ounces, the Southern 48,294 ounces, the Northern 14,300 ounces, and localities not described, 25,599 ounces.

COAL.

The Colony of New South Wales possesses the richest, most accessible and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the Southern Hemisphere, which must ultimately make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian Colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles, and thick coal seams crop out along the coast and mountain ranges from Pier Head, near Lake Macquarie, to Newcastle harbour, a distance of 18 miles, on the northern edge of the great coal basin. From Coal Cliff to near Shoalhaven, a distance of 45 miles at the southern side of it, and on the western side at the Blue Mountains, Lithgow Valley, Wallerawang, &c., thick coal and cannel-coal seams crop out alongside the railway from the

metropolis to the western interior, and in the gorges and gullies on each side of the line; whilst on the Southern and Western Railways similar outcrops of coal and cannel-coal occur.

The mines, first opened in 1802, are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried on by hydraulic and steam cranes, and shoots, capable of loading 16,200 tons per day.

Vertical sections and diagrams of the coal seams worked in the northern, southern, and western districts are exhibited. The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised; whilst in 1882, 2,109,282 tons, valued at £948,966, were raised, at an average price of 7s. per ton.

The coal is of excellent quality for steam, household, smelting, and gas purposes, and the largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, more than 1,000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

A variety of cannel-coal commonly called "kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, but yielding a much larger percentage of volatile hydro-carbons than the Scotch Boghead, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to 5 feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty-eight sperm candles, and on this account it is found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, and is largely exported to Great Britain,

America, and other foreign countries, as well as the neighbouring Colonies, for gas purposes. Two Companies manufacture petroleum oil and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1881 was 27,894 tons, valued at £10,748.

COPPER, TIN, &c.

Copper lodes are found in many districts. Some of the ores are extremely rich. The quantity of copper raised in the Colony was 5,494 tons in 1881, valued at £355,062, against 1,452 tons in 1872, valued at £105,888.

The occurrence of *Tin* was first made known in 1852 by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, but it was not commercially worked till 1872. The tin is of the very best quality, and takes rank beside the Straits Settlements tin in the English market. Tin-mining shows a much larger development in New South Wales during the decade than copper-mining, and the annual value of the metal produced now exceeds even that of the gold or coal. The quantity of tin raised in the Colony was 8,200 tons in 1881, valued at £724,003, against 896 tons in 1871, valued at £47,703.

Other Minerals.—Large deposits of iron ore occur in many widely separated districts. The principal ore is hematite. In several places there are coal, limestone, and iron in immediate proximity. At Mittagong in the south, and Lithgow in the west, iron ore is found in large quantities. The principal silver-mines are in the northern district. The ores of lead, zinc, and bismuth, occur also in several localities. Cinnabar is found in the Mudgee district. Antimony ores are being increasingly worked in the Macleay and other districts. Diamonds, opals, rubies, sapphires, and other gems have been found in various parts. The number of diamonds found in New South Wales up to the end of 1880 was estimated at 10,000, the largest being one of 5½ carats, or 16·2 grains.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The progress of New South Wales in manufacturing industries is very marked. The latest and most approved labour-saving appliances and steam-driven tools have been introduced, and the manufacturers here are able to compete with those of Europe in the supply of many local requirements. Some of the manufactures in New South Wales have a steady export trade, clearly showing that the articles produced are cheaper and better than those obtainable from any other source. The Registrar-General has returned the number of manufactories and works in existence, and the number of hands employed during the year 1882 to be as follows:—Connected with or dependent on agriculture, 178 establishments, employing 3,371 hands; working on raw materials the production of the pastoral interest, 331 establishments, employing 3,380 hands; manufacture of food of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture and of articles of drink, &c., 316 establishments, employing 2,237 hands; building materials and plastic manufactories, 941 establishments, employing 6,689 hands; machine manufactories, brass, lead, and iron works, 204 establishments, employing 3,142 hands; miscellaneous works and manufactories, 1,066 establishments, employing 13,844 hands. At the close of the year 1881 there were in operation in New South Wales 166 mills for grinding and dressing grain, employing 3,025-horse power, 403 stones, and 703 hands.

The waters of the Colony abound with *fish*. The bays and estuaries along the coast furnish natural oyster-beds many miles in length. The *whale-fisheries* are deserving of notice, though of late years they have been neglected.

Wine-making is a settled industry. The wines of the Albury district, in the south, are known in all the neighbouring Colonies as well as in London. The produce of the Hunter River districts has won medals at the Great International Exhibitions of Europe. The production in 1873 was 451,450 gallons of wine and 996 gallons of brandy; and in 1883 it reached 513,596 gallons of wine and 1,614 gallons of brandy. The consumption of native wines is increasing every year in Australia. There were fifty-six breweries in 1882, which turn out large quantities of beer and ale of very fair quality.

Tobacco of local manufacture is finding its way into favour. Large quantities of Virginian leaf are imported for this purpose, and the Colonial-grown leaf is also much used. One of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in the world, from Virginia in the United States, has fitted up extensive premises in Sydney. The quantity manufactured in 1882 was 22,814 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

The *meats* of New South Wales have acquired a great reputation abroad. Some of the largest steamships trading to Australian ports are provided with refrigerating chambers, in which are stored large quantities of fresh meat, frozen in the carcass, for European markets. Salted, preserved, and fresh meats to the value of £175,598 were exported in 1882. The manufacture of jams and confectionery, aerated waters, &c., gives employment to numerous hands.

The manufacture of *leather* and the industries in connection therewith employ nearly 7,000 hands. In 1882 the value of colonial manufactured boots and leather exported amounted to £191,051. Sydney carried off many prizes and medals for such manufactures at the recent International Exhibitions.

With wool in abundance, the manufacture of *cloths*, *tweeds*, *blankets*, &c., is being developed, and first awards were

won for some of these articles at the last Sydney Industrial Exhibition. In 1882 the production was upwards of 169,225 yards of cloth and tweeds. There are several large clothing manufactories, giving employment to hundreds of persons.

Illuminating and lubricating oils are manufactured from kerosene shale. *Soap* is largely made, and the weight manufactured in 1882 was 112,513 cwt. In the same year *tallow* was exported to the value of £236,271, and 27,377 cwt. of *candles* were manufactured.

METALS, EARTHS, &c.

In iron the manufactures of New South Wales promise to attain to large dimensions. The iron foundries and engineering establishments have produced iron steamships, dredges, light-houses, locomotives, bridges, cylindrical piers, and agricultural implements. Every description of the heaviest kinds of rough work, as well as the finest kinds of work required for engines, is turned out. There are also several factories for the production of galvanized iron. At Eskbank, Lithgow, iron is made from its ores, and both wrought iron and steel are being manufactured.

For reducing copper and tin ores there are numerous smelting-works. The poorer copper ores from neighbouring Colonies are sent to be smelted near the collieries in New South Wales. The increased production of mineral ores has necessitated a corresponding increase in smelting-works, from *ten in 1871 to twenty-one in 1882*, employing 1,444 hands. In 1882 the export of tin and copper ingots and ores was valued at over £1,400,000, nearly £1,100,000 worth of which was mined in New South Wales.

The manufacture of bricks, encaustic tiles, drain-pipes, and other descriptions of pottery is carried on by the aid of steam-driven machinery. There is constant building work going on in the numerous cities and towns which are springing up in all parts of the country. Sydney especially has of late years entered on a course of architectural improvement, the old stores and shops giving place to magnificent warehouses and manufactories. Marble, granite, freestone, and limestone are to be found in abundance in the Colony; and work in earth and stone furnishes employment to many thousands of masons, brickmakers, potters, and other artisans.

SHIP-BUILDING, DOCKS, &c.

There is a Government Dock at Cockatoo Island, Port Jackson, in which H.M.S. "Galatea," of 26 guns and 3,227 tons, was docked. Mort's Dock is also capable of accommodating the largest class of mail steamers that come to the port. The Australian Steam Navigation Company has a slip capable of taking up a vessel of 1,500 tons, and there are also smaller private slips and floating docks. Another Government Dock is being constructed at Cockatoo Island, which will take in the largest vessel now afloat.

189 vessels were built in New South Wales in the year 1882, consisting of twenty-four steamers, 137 schooners, one barque, two sloops, seventeen luggers, three cutters, and five ketches, showing an aggregate of 4,734 tons.

There are numerous varieties of valuable timber in New South Wales, useful for every description of ship and house building and furniture. Already there is an export trade in cut and sawn timber of considerable value. The export in 1882 was valued at £42,040. There are numerous steam joineries for the supply of woodwork of houses and of furniture.

All the cabs, carriages, carts, drays, omnibuses, and other vehicles required are made in the Colony, and proof of the skill of the workmen in this department of industry may be seen in the carriages which daily run along the thoroughfares of the capital. The reported area of woods and forests under the care of the Conservator in New South Wales amounted in 1881 to 3,759,796 acres, and the timber cut from them during the year amounted to 3,923,727 feet, from which a revenue of £10,156 was obtained.

CONCLUSION.

The object of this pamphlet is to provide such information as will accurately describe the soil, climate and resources of New South Wales, as well as to show the actual progress the Colony has already made. To accomplish this, facts and figures have been collected from the Statistical Register and from other authentic sources, which will enable the reader to readily form an opinion for himself. It is satisfactory to be able to demonstrate that the Colony has such natural advantages in its position, its soil, and its great wealth in coal, iron, gold, copper, tin, and other minerals, that abundance and happiness pervade all classes of the community, and that the materials exist for providing the like blessings to many millions ; that the country is governed by a constitutional Government and liberal laws, which give every possible security to life and property. With such natural, political, and educational advantages New South Wales has the brightest future before her, and cannot fail to become the home of an immense population of prosperous and enlightened people.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.



NEW SOUTH WALES;

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS FROM THE COLONY

FORWARDED TO

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1883-84

AT

CALCUTTA.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

[GAZETTED 12th MAY, 1883.]

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[GAZETTED 14th AUGUST, 1883.]

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Executive Commissioner in Calcutta for New South Wales:

F. A. FRANKLIN, Esq., C.E., J.P.

Representative Commissioner in Calcutta for New South Wales:

JAMES N. STUART, Esq.

INVITATION OF COMMISSION

TO

NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS

(Extracted from the Official Programme issued at the end of May, 1883).

The Government of India, having given its support to the proposals for holding an International Exhibition in Calcutta during the winter months, has officially invited the co-operation of New South Wales, as well as of the other Colonies of Australasia. Having regard to the growing importance of the trade between these colonies and the Indian Empire, and the impetus likely to be given to commercial intercourse through a suitable display of the productive wealth of Australia, the Government of New South Wales has issued the present Commission, the members of which are "appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Calcutta of all articles—the produce or manufacture of this Colony—intended for exposition."

Recognising the importance of the vast market which may be afforded by India for the produce of the Colony, this Commission earnestly solicits the most cordial co-operation of New South Wales producers and manufacturers; and would impress upon all who may be willing to aid it in securing a worthy representation of the Colony, the necessity for at once setting about the preparation of exhibits, as all must be shipped from Sydney by the middle of September, so as to arrive in Calcutta in time to be properly arranged for display before the opening on the 4th of December. All those, therefore, who make up their minds to show at Calcutta must forward their applications for space to the Secretary of the Commission, Sydney, prior to the 1st of August proximo, so as to allow of the exhibits being properly described and catalogued; while exhibits must be in store by the 1st of September.

The Exhibition in Calcutta of New South Wales and other Australian products is, this Commission feels assured, certain to be followed by a large increase in trade intercourse with India, as well as in the consumption of Australian exports.

The wealth of Australia is chiefly in raw products, and the list of manufactured articles is not a numerous one; but there are some likely to find a fairly remunerative market, such as confectionery or sugar goods, and also biscuits, candles, and soaps. A sale would probably also be readily effected of carriages of light construction suited to the Indian climate; while it should be possible to manufacture from Australian wools, tweeds of a character suited for use under a tropical sun, and combining lightness of fabric with durability in wear.

Animal products are certain to meet with a good demand. Preserved meats, such as those produced by the Sydney Meat Preserving Company are sure to be favourably received, and it is worth while considering whether it is not advisable that some steps should be taken in combination by the Australian

Colonies to charter a vessel freighted with a shipment of Australian meats, to be conveyed to Calcutta in refrigerating chambers. There would thus be practically tested the facilities likely to be offered by Indian markets for the disposal of our surplus production of animal food. Tinned butter would be certain to have a ready market. Tallow and animal oils would also find buyers. Australian leathers would be likely to be in demand.

With respect to Vegetable Products, there are many timbers of industrial value which could be utilised in India. Australian wheat and flour would be welcome additions to the food supply of India. Maize, which is so largely a product of New South Wales, might also find a demand. But in this section preserved fruits of various kinds would be certain to have especial attention from Anglo-Indians. Australian wines, which are noted for their light alcoholic strength, would furnish a cheap and refreshing beverage, which requires but to be properly introduced in India to meet with much favour—indeed it is not unlikely that the principal market for surplus Australian wines of the better qualities may yet be found in the East.

It is well known that for many years past Australian horses have secured good prices in India, and a good exhibit of them, as well as of cattle and sheep, would attract much attention at the live stock shows to be held during the currency of the Exhibition.

To complete a representative New South Wales exhibit, it is desirable that there should be a suitable display of the mineral wealth of the Colony—copper and tin in ingots for after-sale included; an exhibit portraying its natural history, as well as photographic views, the latter of which would be likely to impress visitors to the Exhibition with some idea of the commercial importance of the Colony.

[NOTE.—In two sections the New South Wales Commission has been unable to carry out its original intentions—the first in the matter of a conjoint shipment of Australian frozen meat, and the second in its efforts to procure suitable exhibits of live stock.]

THE following instructions framed for the Guidance of New South Wales Exhibitors appeared as part of the Official Programme, and on the forms of application for space :—

“Applications for space must reach the Secretary to the Commission on or before the 1st of August next.

“All exhibits must be in store by the 1st of September next, except wool, which will be received up to the 1st of November.

“All exhibits should be placed in secure cases, each to bear legibly on label the name and address of exhibitor, and the character of exhibit. Where exhibits are likely to be injured by damp they should be placed in tin-lined cases, carefully soldered.

“Each exhibitor is requested to furnish for Catalogue purposes, and appended to his application for space or entry form, a full description; and where an exhibit requires special arrangement, plans, diagrams, or written directions should also be forwarded.

“The Commissioner for Railways has granted free carriage for all exhibits intended for display in the New South Wales Court. Labels to put on all packages will be furnished by the Secretary on application. These will pass exhibits by rail, and will contain the address of the consignee. The Commission will defray all reasonable charges for freight as apart from concessions from Commissioner for Railways and proprietors of coasting steam-

ship companies, and will pay all expenses of insurance in Sydney and Calcutta, and, during transit, storage in Sydney, and also of freight and space for exhibits, and will arrange for the return of exhibits if unsold ; but while observing due care will not be responsible for any damage or loss in Sydney or Calcutta that cannot be covered by full insurance.

“The Exhibition Building at Calcutta will be formed into a bond.

“No articles of a dangerous character will be admitted for display. All exhibits proffered are subject to the approval of the Commission.

“Any information will be immediately supplied, or printed papers and forms forwarded on application to the undersigned.

“ALEX. CUMMING,

“Secretary to the New South Wales Commission, Sydney.”

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS, WITH COMMITTEES OF COMMISSION APPOINTED ON 15TH MAY.

The President and Vice-Presidents are *ex officio* Members of all Committees.

SECTION A.—Fine Arts.

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| 1. Paintings and drawings.
2. Sculptures.
3. Architectural drawings and models. | 4. Engravings, lithographs, &c.
5. Photographs.
6. Works of art not specified. |
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SECTION B.—Education and Application of Liberal Arts.

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| 7. Educational appliances, models of schools, school furniture, and books.
8. Maps, charts, and geographical apparatus.
9. Specimens of work done by pupils in schools.
10. Gymnasia. | 11. Stationery and artists' materials.
12. Printing and bookbinding.
13. Photographic apparatus, chemicals and other appliances.
14. Musical instruments.
15. Scientific instruments. |
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Sections A and B (with K) under charge of Committee I, constituted as follows :—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. (Chairman).

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| J. F. BURNS, Esq., M.P.
D. FINLAYSON, Esq.
F. A. FRANKLIN, Esq., C.E., J.P.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, Esq., M.P. | H. HALLORAN, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.
S. A. JOSEPH, Esq., M.L.C.
AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Esq.
R. BURDETT SMITH, Esq., M.P. |
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SECTION C.—Health.

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| 16. Systems of drainage.
17. Appliances connected with sanitation and hygiene.
18. Drugs and medicines. | 19. Surgical instruments.
20. Hospital appliances.
21. Ambulances.
22. Other objects connected with health. |
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SECTION D. Furniture and other Objects for the Use or Decoration of Dwelling-houses and other Buildings.

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| 23. Furniture and upholstery.
24. Glassware of all kinds.
25. Stone utensils, pottery, porcelain, and earthenware.
26. Metalware, hardware, and cutlery.
27. Clocks, watches, and their accessories.
28. Brushware.
29. Basketware.
30. Apparatus and processes for cooling, heating, and lighting. | 31. Decorative work, including carving and art-ware.
32. Carpets, hangings, tapestry, furniture stuffs, matting, paperhangings.
33. Marble and alabaster.
34. Bronzes, ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals.
35. Toys.
36. Other household utensils and appliances.
37. Camp equipments, including tents. |
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Sections C and D under charge of Committee II, as follows :—

R. BURDETT SMITH, Esq. (Chairman).

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|--|---|
| D. FINLAYSON, Esq.
J. HARRIS, Esq., M.P.
L. F. HEYDON, Esq., M.P.
A. H. JACOB, Esq. | W. T. POOLE, Esq., M.P.
C. J. ROBERTS, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
H. J. TARRANT, Esq., M.P.
W. J. TRICKETT, Esq., M.P. |
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SECTION E.—Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet Requisites, and other objects of Personal Wear or Use.

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| 38. Cotton fabrics.
39. Wool fabrics.
40. Silk fabrics.
41. Jute fabrics.
42. Other fabrics.
43. Mixed fabrics.
44. Shawls.
45. Fancy work. | 46. Apparel and haberdashery.
47. Boots, shoes, and slippers.
48. Hats and caps.
49. Umbrellas and parasols.
50. Jewellery and precious stones.
51. Perfumery.
52. Objects not specified. |
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SECTION F.—Raw Products and Manufactures from Products not included in other Sections.

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| 53. Minerals and metallurgic products. | 68. Paper. |
| 54. Indigenous timber and other forest products. | 69. Ivory, tortoise-shell, sponge, and shells. |
| 55. Oil-seeds. | 70. Materials for baskets, wicker, and plait work. |
| 56. Oils. | 71. Cement. |
| 57. Soap, tallow, wax, and other manufactures of oleaginous substances. | 72. Building materials, exclusive of cement. |
| 58. Hides, horns, hair, bristles, &c. | 73. Lac. |
| 59. Leather and manufactures of leather. | 74. Gums and resins. |
| 60. Cotton, raw, and thread. | 75. Indigo. |
| 61. Cotton manufactures. | 76. Other dyeing and colouring materials. |
| 62. Silk, raw, cocoon, and thread. | 77. Colours, paint, varnishes. |
| 63. Wool, raw, and yarns. | 78. Tobacco. |
| 64. Jute, raw, and yarns. | 79. Chemicals. |
| 65. Manufactures of jute. | 80. Materials used for bleaching, tanning, and currying. |
| 66. Coir and manufactures therefrom. | 81. Other products and manufactures not specified. |
| 67. Other fibres and manufactures therefrom. | |

Sections E and F, under charge of Committee III, as follows :—

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C. (Chairman). | Hon. P. G. KINO, M.L.C. |
| Hon. W. A. BRODRICK, F.R.G.S., M.L.C. | G. C. LOUGHNAX, Esq., M.P. |
| R. BROWNE SMITH, Esq., M.P. | Hon. H. MORT, M.L.C. |
| A. R. FREMLIN, Esq., M.P. | W. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., J.P. |
| J. INGLIS, Esq. | P. N. TREBECK, Esq., J.P. |
| R. L. JENKINS, Esq., M.R.C.S.E. | |

SECTION G.—Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport, Appliances and Processes used in the Common Arts and Industries, including Models and Designs.

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| 82. Boilers and engines. | 97. Tobacco manufacture and implements used in the consumption thereof. |
| 83. Railway plant and rolling stock, tramways. | 98. Spinning, weaving, and rope-making. |
| 84. Telegraphy, telephones, heliographs. | 99. Paper making. |
| 85. Mining and metallurgy. | 100. Printing, type-making, ruling, bookbinding. |
| 86. Chemistry, pharmacy, tanning, | 101. Pressing and baling. |
| 87. Artillery, arms, ammunition, war material. | 102. Fire-engines, extinguishers, pumps, cranes, gauges, registering instruments. |
| 88. Civil engineering and architecture. | 103. Electroplating. |
| 89. Ocean, coast, and river navigation. | 104. Brewing and distillation. |
| 90. Carriages and vehicles, wheelwrights' work. | 105. Manufacture of perfumery. |
| 91. Workshop machines and tools. | 106. Manufacture of porcelain, earthenware and glass. |
| 92. Blacksmiths' work, locks, safes, &c. | 107. Means of producing artificial light. |
| 93. Carpenters' work, joinery, &c. | 108. Sewing machines. |
| 94. Cooling machinery and ice machines. | 109. Cotton printing. |
| 95. Aerated waters and bottling machines. | |
| 96. Machines and processes for preserving food. | |

Section G under charge of Committee IV, as follows :—

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| F. A. FRANKLIN, Esq., C.E., J.P. (Chairman). | W. T. POOLE, Esq., M.P. |
| H. COPELAND, Esq., M.P. | R. PRENDERGAST, Esq. |
| W. H. ELDRED, Esq., J.P. | J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P. |
| J. FLETCHER, Esq., M.P. | R. H. D. WHITE, Esq., M.P. |
| A. R. FRANKLIN, Esq., M.P. | |

SECTION H.—Food Products.

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| 110. Tea. | 124. Confectionery. |
| 111. Coffee. | 125. Jams and jellies. |
| 112. Sugar. | 126. Honey. |
| 113. Spices. | 127. Essences and extracts. |
| 114. Chocolate and cocoa. | 128. Pickles, sauces, chutneys, and curry powders. |
| 115. Bread stuffs and articles made therefrom. | 129. Ale, beer, and porter. |
| 116. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago. | 130. Cider and perry. |
| 117. Butter. | 131. Wines and liqueurs. |
| 118. Ghee, lard, and other fatty substances. | 132. Spirits. |
| 119. Preserved meat. | 133. Cordials and syrups. |
| 120. Preserved soup. | 134. Aerated and mineral waters. |
| 121. Preserved fish. | 135. Vinegar. |
| 122. Preserved fruit and vegetables. | 136. Other provisions not specified. |
| 123. Nuts. | |

Section H, under the charge of Committee V, as follows :—

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| J. F. BURNS, Esq., M.P. (Chairman). | A. MORRIS, Esq. |
| R. D. ADAMS, Esq. | Hon. H. MORT, M.L.C. |
| J. N. BRUNNER, Esq., M.P. | H. MOSES, Esq., M.P. |
| H. CLARKE, Esq., M.P. | W. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., J.P. |
| G. N. GIFFITHS, Esq., M.P. | C. J. ROBERTS, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. |
| J. INGLIS, Esq. | P. N. TREBECK, Esq., J.P. |
| H. HALLORAN, Esq., C.M.G. | J. WILLIAMS, Esq. |
| C. MOORE, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. | |
| A. WILSON, Esq., M.P. | |

SECTION I.—Agriculture and Horticulture.

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| <p>137. Collections of agricultural products.
 138. Collections of horticultural products.
 139. Processes, implements, and machines used in cultivation.
 140. Processes, implements, and machines applied to agricultural and horticultural products.</p> | <p>141. Processes, implements, and machines used for irrigation.
 142. Garden furniture, fountains.
 143. Manures.</p> |
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Section I, under the charge of Committee VI, as follows :—

C. MOORE, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Chairman).

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| <p>H. CLARKE, Esq., M.P.
 L. F. HEYDON, Esq., M.P.
 W. J. FERGUSON, Esq., M.P.
 H. MOSES, Esq., M.P.</p> | <p>C. J. ROBERTS, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.,
 J. SEE, Esq., M.P.
 C. SMITH, Esq.
 R. BURDETT SMITH, Esq., M.P.</p> |
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H. J. TARRANT, Esq., M.P.

SECTION K.—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

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| <p>144. Ethnological collection.
 145. Archæological collection.
 146. Weapons and implements of the chase.</p> | <p>147. Implements connected with fishery.
 148. Collections of animals stuffed, &c.
 149. Other natural history specimens.</p> |
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Section K is under the charge of Committee No. 1, which has also control of Sections A and B.

SPECIAL SECTION (Committee VII).—Live Stock.

Hon. W. A. BRODRIBB, M.L.C., F.R.G.S. (Chairman).

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| <p>J. N. BRUNGER, Esq., M.P.
 Hon. G. H. COX, M.L.C.
 F. A. FRANKLIN, Esq., C.E., J.P.
 J. INGLIS, Esq.</p> | <p>R. L. JENKINS, Esq., M.R.C.S.E
 Hon. P. G. KING, M.L.C.
 H. MOSES, Esq., M.P.
 A. WILSON, Esq., M.P.</p> |
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SPECIAL SECTION (Committee VIII).—Mining and Metallurgy.

Professor LIVERSIDGE, F.R.S. (Chairman).

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| <p>W. J. FERGUSON, Esq., M.P.
 G. C. LOUGHNAN, Esq., M.P.
 J. MACKENZIE, Esq., F.G.S.</p> | <p>R. PRENDERGAST, Esq.
 R. H. D. WHITE, Esq., M.P.
 C. S. WILKINSON, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.</p> |
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SPECIAL SECTION (Committee IX).—Finance and Shipping Arrangements.

Hon. S. A. JOSEPH, M.L.C. (Chairman).

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| <p>R. D. ADAMS, Esq.
 Hon. W. A. BRODRIBB, Esq., M.L.C.,
 F.R.G.S.</p> | <p>W. H. ELDRED, Esq., J.P.
 D. FINLAYSON, Esq.
 J. HARRIS, Esq., M.P.</p> |
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C. SMITH, Esq.

SECTION A.

FINE ARTS.

SECTION A.

FINE ARTS.

CLASS 1.—Paintings and Drawings.

1. **BAYLISS, Charles, 348, George-street, Sydney.**—Landscape Photography.
2. **COLLINGRIDGE, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.**
Water-colour Drawing—View of a Creek on the Hawkesbury River, N.S.W. (For sale.) Price, £12 12s.
Oil Painting—Making the First Locomotive Engine in N.S.W. (For sale.) Price, £15.
Water-colour—Her Majesty's Mail Stuck-up. Flood Scene in N.S.W. (Not for sale.) Belonging to the Art Society of New South Wales, by whom it is lent for exhibition.
3. **FRANKLIN, F. A., C.E., J.P., Buona Vista, Wollongong.**—View of Sydney Harbour in 1880.
4. **HALLIGAN, Mrs. G. H., Eugowra, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.**—
Oil Painting—The Forest Beauties of New South Wales—Waratah and Clematis.
5. **PIGUENIT, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.**—Oil Paintings.
Sydney in 1882; taken from North Shore, showing Garden Palace, in which the International Exhibition of 1879 was held; destroyed by fire, 22nd September, 1882.
Mount Kosciusko and the Valley of the Upper Murray. (Property of the Art Society of New South Wales, by whom it is lent for exhibition.)
Mount Kosciusko is the highest known mountain in Australia—7,260 feet above the sea. The river Murray is only surpassed in length and magnitude by one in Europe (the Volga), being about 2,400 miles long, and navigable for about 2,000 miles. The artist has gathered, in a selector's garden within a couple of miles of the standpoint from which the sketch was taken, cherries, raspberries, and gooseberries of the finest quality, which fact may be fairly taken as evidence of the geniality of the climate and fertility of the soil of the Valley of the Upper Murray.
6. **RAE, John, M.A., Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.**—
Water-colour Drawings.
 1. Panoramic view of the Town of Newcastle, N.S.W., taken from the high ground opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, and near the Military Barracks, in 1849.
 2. Sketch showing the turning of the first turf of the first Railway in Australia, taken from Pitt-street, Redfern, in 1850.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

3. Panoramic view of the Town of Wollongong, taken from Russell's Hotel, in 1851.
4. Panoramic sketch of the Valley of the Hume, or Upper Murray, from high ground behind the homestead of the station formerly belonging to Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council, showing the dividing line between the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, taken in 1857.
5. Panoramic view of the Harbour of Port Jackson, taken from the top of the old Light-house, in 1859.
7. **WOOD, Granville A., 314, George-street, Sydney.**—Water-colour Painting on Opal.

CLASS 2.—Sculptures, &c.

8. **SIMONETTI, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.**
—Bust of Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta Exhibition—with pedestal of Colonial bluestone—shown by permission of Sir Patrick Jennings.
9. **SIMONETTI, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.**
—Bust in Terra Cotta—Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., Officer of the Legion of Honor, and President of the Art Society of N.S.W.
10. **SIMONETTI, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.**
—Bassi relievi in Terra Cotta—(Baccanale).

CLASS 4.—Engravings, Lithographs, &c.

11. **COLLINGRIDGE, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.**
—Engravings on Wood.
A Creek 600 feet underground, at the Fish River Caves, N.S.W.
Engraved on Wood by A. Collingridge.
Specimens of Wood Engravings executed by A. Collingridge, in Paris, and in Sydney, N.S.W.
First Degree of Merit Medals at the Sydney International Exhibition for Engravings, Oil Painting, and Drawings.

CLASS 5.—Photographs.

12. **BENNETT, W. F. (late T. H. Boyd), San Francisco Art Gallery, 252, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographs.
13. **BOAKE, B. C., Sydney Arcade, Sydney.**—Photographs.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

14. CANEY & CO., Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains.—28 Silver Photos. of Interior of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountain Views.

119. Blue Mountain Ferns, near Wentworth Falls (photo. 8 × 6).
Fern trees included.
5. A Gap at Hassan's Walls (4 miles from Lithgow) (size 8 × 6).
49. Fairy Steps, leading into the Kanimbla Valley, past Fairy Bower from Mount Victoria (size 8 × 6).
127. Weeping Rock, in the race which runs into Wentworth Falls. (size 8 × 6).
95. Katoomba Waterfall, near the Coal Mine (size 12 × 10).
101. Govett's Leap (a Panorama of two Negatives, 12 × 10), showing the whole Gorge, Waterfall, and Walls—complete picture.
124. Imperial Walls at Dr. Mackenzie's Coal Mine, 4 miles from Mount Victoria (size 12 × 10).
129. Mrs. Cousins' Look-down—a gap through the rocks at Mount Victoria Coal Mine (size 12 × 10).
74. Fairy Bower in Winter—icicles hanging on ferns—with a pond of Crystal, situated about 1 mile from Mount Victoria.
69. Complete View from top of Great Zigzag.
92. Another View of same Zigzag (from the East).
73. The Little Zigzag, a horse track into Kanimbla Valley down the Mountains from Mount Victoria.
141. The Zigzag at Fish River Caves, 32 miles from Mount Victoria, from top of the Grand Arch or entrance of Caves.
15. Katie Webb's Bower, 1,000 feet below surface of earth, in Imperial Cave, Fish River.
132. "Rowell's Escape," in Nettle Cave, Fish River—Mr. H. G. Rowell, of Katoomba, on a recent date narrowly escaped from a fall into the cavern from hole in the top.
11. Looking North out of the Devil's Coach-house (four or five hundred feet high).
10. Looking East out of Grand Arch, Fish River Caves.
8. Entrance to Grand Arch, Fish River Caves.
6. Guides' Accommodation House and Exterior of Fish River Caves.
139. Columns in the Nettle Cave, from 15 to 30 feet high.
22. Crystal Palace, part of the Imperial Cave, Fish River Caves.
33. Gem of the West, do. do. do. do.
34. Nelly's Grotto, do. do. do. do.
36. Lot's Wife, do. do. do. do.
18. Alabaster Column, do. do. do. do.
19. Lolly Cave, do. do. do. do.
32. Stalagmite Cave, do. do. do. do.
81. Witches' Glen, Fairy River Road to Kanimbla Valley, Mount Victoria.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

THE FISH RIVER CAVES.

The celebrated limestone caverns on the Fish River (near O'Connell, in the neighbourhood of Bathurst), commonly known as the Fish River Caves, are of vast extent, and singularly attractive; having a great variety of very intricate galleries or passages, only to be traversed in safety under the care of the experienced local guide employed by the Government. The subterranean scenes herein disclosed are indeed magnificent—well worth the time and trouble of paying them a visit. There is a whole group of these grand subterranean halls and bewildering galleries, and each one of the series is known by a different name: the New Cave, the Lucas Cave, the Bell Cave, the Lurline Cave, &c. Several objects of great interest are to be viewed at and in the Fish River Caves; and amongst these are the Great Archway, the Carlotta Arch, the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the Interiors, the outside entrances, and adjacent woodland scenes. The Carlotta Arch—a curious natural archway in the rocks—excites much astonishment and admiration. These caves, so remarkable for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, are of such an immense extent that whole days are necessary for their due exploration. One of these enormous caverns is estimated to be not less than 500 feet in height, and of a proportionate length and breadth. The strange forms gradually assumed by the drip-pings of the limestone rocks throughout are almost infinite, and not to be anywhere else surpassed in beauty. In one place there is the weird, rock-like semblance of a well-stocked menagerie; and in another place the pendants from the roof and slabs below are of a still more fantastic and extraordinary character. When lighted up with the magnesium wire these sublime palaces, “which Nature's hands have deftly formed,” present a truly gorgeous spectacle, being filled with delicate pendants and drooping sprays, gigantic columns and shadowy arches—all resplendent with dazzling, illusive gems. In the New Cave, the scene developed by the magnesium light is described (by Burton) as “one of surpassing loveliness,” the appearance of a heavy fall of snow being produced; the rocks in the rear presenting to the imagination a black, frowning sky. Occasionally a sparkling waterfall heightens the effect of the scene. The Caves are in the charge of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, who receives a remuneration from the Government. It was found desirable to place them under control, as visitors often committed ruthless destruction. The Government has had constructed a number of wire ladders for the convenience of visitors in ascending and descending some of the Caves. To visit the Caves comfortably, the best way to proceed is for a number of friends to form a party. The party will have to provide their own blankets and camping equipments. They may either take their own provisions or procure them from Mr. J. Wilson, the guide.

15. CASPERS, Rudolph, Auburn-street, Goulburn.—Photographic Views.

Villas around Goulburn.

Views of Lansdowne Estate, near Goulburn.

Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn.

Bridge in Yass.

Portraits, taken direct.

Portraits, enlargement on paper, and finished in colours.

Portrait, enlargement on opal, and executed in colours.

16. COLONIAL ARCHITECT (James Barnet, Esq.), Hyde Park, Sydney.—Photographs.

1. Colonial Secretary's Office, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

2. Do do (in course of erection).

3. Public Works Department, Bridge-street, Sydney. Publicentrance.

4. General View of the Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Departments, Bridge and Macquarie Streets, Sydney.

5. Do do, another view.

6. Public Entrance to Office of Secretary for Public Works, Bridge-street.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

7. The Lands Department, Bridge-street, Sydney, while in course of erection.
8. General Post Office—portion of Northern Colonnade.
9. Do Northern Colonnade.
10. Do Interior of Northern Colonnade.
11. Do Main entrance to Telegraph Department, George-street.

International Exhibition Building, Sydney, 1879.

Interior View of Dome of Garden Palace.

The Garden Palace—from near the Eastern Tower.

Do Showing structure of Dome.

Do Northern Tower, in course of construction.

Do Nave, from Southern extremity.

Photolithographs of the Garden Palace, &c.

1. Plan showing the space and position occupied by the various Exhibits at the Sydney International Exhibition (ground floor).
2. Plan showing the space and position occupied by the various Exhibits at the Sydney International Exhibition (gallery floor).
3. Plan showing the space and position occupied by the various Exhibits at the Sydney International Exhibition (basement floor).
4. Plan of Galleries (ground floor and basement).
5. Section through transept.
6. Section through aisles, cross section of nave, &c.
7. Garden Palace—East Elevation.
8. Do West Elevation.
9. Do South Elevation.

Photolithographs of the Macquarie Light-house, South Head.

1. The Macquarie Light-house, South Head (end and front elevation, with section of Tower.)
2. The Macquarie Light-house, South Head (ground plan).
3. Do do (general plan).

Photographic View of the Macquarie Light-house, South Head.

This new work was commenced on March 1, 1880, when His Excellency Lord Loftus laid the foundation stone, and the light in connection with it was brought into operation on 1st June, 1883. The old light-house, which the new one has replaced, was built in 1816, and was the first structure of the kind in the southern hemisphere. It is equally interesting, and also illustrative of the enterprise of the Colony, that the electric light is the first used for light-house purposes. The light is of the first order, sixteen-sided, dioptric, holo-photal revolving white light, of the system of Fresnell, showing a flash of eight seconds in every minute, and having a range of 25 miles seaward. It will, however, be discernible for a greater distance, owing to the luminosity produced in the atmosphere by the electric beam before the direct rays become visible. It was constructed by Chance Brothers & Co., of Birmingham, under the supervision of Mr. Jas. N. Douglas, Engineer to the Trinity Board. From this gentleman's report of his final inspection of the apparatus, together with a descriptive account by Dr. Hopkinson, one of the partners of the above firm, the following extracts are taken. After stating that the work had been much prolonged beyond the intended date, owing to unavoidable difficulties and delays which had

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

occurred in the casting of the various parts of the novel and special optical apparatus, Mr. Douglas goes on to state that "the whole work has been completed, both as regards material and workmanship, perfectly." * * * I can confidently state that the Macquarie light is at the present moment the most efficient in the world." Also, that he had "invented an improvement in oil and gas burners, by which a greater condensation of the focal light is effected than hitherto," which he had "placed at the disposal of Messrs. Chance Brothers for the Macquarie light, free of royalty, and consequently the gas and oil burners for use during clear weather have, with flames of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, an intensity of about 200 candles instead of 80 candles with the same diameter, as with the old type of burner originally intended. When these flames are at the focus, there is a consumption with the 16-candle gas of about 40 cubic feet per hour, and with good paraffin of about one pint per hour, and I estimate the mean intensity of the flashes from the apparatus at about 40,000 candles, or about five times the intensity of the flashes of the present Macquarie light. With full power of the electric light at the focus, the mean intensity of the flashes in the direction of the sea horizon is not less than five or six millions of candles. By a simple arrangement the change from gas light to electric light at the focus, or the reverse, can be effected in ten seconds, and the flames of the oil lamp can be substituted for the gas or electric light in nearly the same space of time." The Macquarie Light-house is intended only to illumine half the horizon; it is therefore possible to make use of the landward rays by means of a dioptric mirror. This is probably the first instance of the use of a dioptric mirror for an electric light. Special adjustment was needed to attain the result in a satisfactory manner. The whole apparatus is carried on a round pedestal, which offers the great advantage of enabling the keeper to enter without interfering with the rotation of the apparatus. Arrangements are made to burn either gas or paraffin oil, or to exhibit the electric light at full power or half power. When the electric light is in use there is always a second lamp in readiness for action.

17. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Panoramic View of Sydney, prepared for the Commission by Mr. C. Bayliss, of George-street, Sydney, and taken by the photographer from the Cupola of the Dome of the Garden Palace, prior to the opening of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.

18. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES :—

Photographs of Public Works obtained for the Commission, at the instance of various Branches of the Public Works Department :—

Nimboy Bridge, over Nimboy or South Arm, Clarence River—3,150 feet spans, iron lattice bridge, on wrought iron piers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, with trussed timber approaches, 60 feet span; iron-work made in New South Wales.

Yass Bridge, over Yass River—One span, lattice girder, 180 feet, on 7-ft. cast iron piers, with timber beam approach spans; iron-work, made in New South Wales.

Hay Bridge, over Murrumbidgee River—One swing span of 58 feet each, open, and two fixed spans. The swing span turns on a central pier 12 feet diameter, and the ends rest on 5 feet piers, the abutment piers being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet screw piles; inclined timber approaches; cast ironwork made in New South Wales.

Parramatta River Bridge—Five spans of 150 feet each, on 6 feet piers, in 30 to 40 feet of water; piers sunk 100 feet below water surface; cast iron to high-water, wrought iron above; swing in two spans of 60 feet each, open, on a pier of five 6 feet cylinders, with gearing and locking arrangements worked by one man. Imported from England. (Several photos.)

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

Parramatta Park Bridge—Light lattice foot bridge, 100 feet span, screw pile piers. Imported from England.

Nowra Bridge—One span of 180 feet, seven spans of 126 feet, whipple truss, on 7 feet and 5 feet cast iron cylinders, about 80 feet deep. Imported from America.

Iron Cove Bridge—Nine spans of 125 feet, lattice girder, on piers of cast iron below water, and wrought iron above; piers 6 feet diameter below and 4 feet 6 inches above, some 110 feet below low-water. Imported from England. (Four photos.)

Lansdowne Bridge—Stone arch, 100 feet span, built under the old *régime*, under Colonel Sir Thomas L. Mitchell. (Two photos.)

South Creek Bridge—Three spans of 80 feet, on iron cylinder piers. This bridge is occasionally submerged 30 feet. Cutwater shown as lower part of girder. Imported from England.

Grafton Steam Punt—To work across Clarence River at Grafton. Designed for $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch chain, now worked with wire rope.

Long Cove—Stone bridge, 35 feet span, 40 feet roadway.

Newton-Boyd Bridge—Timber bridge.

Mann River Bridge—Four spans of 90 feet; queen truss, ordinary type; timber bridge.

Bourke Bridge—Four spans; one steel lift span, with counter-balance. (Two photos.)

Bathurst Bridge—Three truss spans of 111 feet, upon cast iron cylinders 6 feet diameter.

Views, principally on New South Wales Railways:—

Lithgow Valley Zigzag.	Tunnel between Bowenfels and Wallerawang.
Mulwarrie Creek Viaduct.	
Morangaroo Tunnel.	Coal Staiths, Newcastle.
Newcastle Station Yard.	Hydraulic Cranes, Newcastle.
Nepean Bridge, Penrith.	Sydney Station Yard.
"Nobby's," Newcastle.	Stonequarry Creek Viaduct, Picton.
Wollondilly River Viaduct.	Wollondilly Viaduct, first crossing.
Gibraltar Gap Tunnel.	Do do second crossing.
Bathurst Bridge. (Two views.)	Sydney Station.

19. GEYER, H., Photographer, Hay.—Photographs.

1. Erection of Hay Bridge.
2. Hay Bridge (completed).
3. Hay and Murrumbidgee River, distant view.
4. Part of Lachlan-street and Bridge, Hay.
5. Groongal Head Station-house, 50 miles from Hay.
6. Steamer "Hero" and barge lying at Hay loaded with wool.
7. Post Office and Joint Stock Bank, Hay.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

20. GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Bent-street, Sydney.—Photographs

1. The Lands Office, Sydney.
2. The Observatory, Sydney.
3. Government House, Sydney.
Another View.
4. Free Public Library, Sydney.
5. Australian Museum, Sydney.
6. General Post Office, Sydney.
7. Sydney University.
8. St. John's College, Sydney.
9. St. Paul's College, Sydney.
10. Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.
11. Sydney Town Hall.
12. The Mortuary, Redfern.
13. Prince Albert's Statue, Hyde Park, Sydney.
14. Statue of Captain Cook, Hyde Park, Sydney.
15. The Garden Palace, Sydney.
16. Mutual Provident Society's Office, Pitt-street, Sydney.
17. George-street, Sydney, looking south.
18. Argyle Cutting, Sydney.
19. View in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
20. Do do
21. Do do
22. Do do
23. Do do
24. Do do
25. Do do
26. Do do
27. Do do
28. Do do
29. Do do
30. Do do
31. Do do
- 31a. Do do
32. Farm Cove, Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
33. The Detached Squadron, Sydney Harbour.
34. Do do
35. Naval Sham-Fight, Sydney Harbour.
36. Do do
37. Do do
38. Sydney Harbour.
39. Double Bay, near Sydney.
40. Wiseman's Ferry, Hawkesbury River.
41. Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River.
42. Do do
43. Crossing-place near Nepean Towers, Douglas Park, Southern Line.
- 43a. Do do

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

44. Liverpool Dam, George's River.
 45. Picton Viaduct, Southern Line.
 46. Crossing near Nepean Towers, Southern Line.
 47. Fitzroy Falls, near Moss Vale.
 48. Do do
 49. Do do
 50. Saddle Cutting, near Bargo Lagoons.
 51. The Orphans, Katoomba, Western Line.
 52. The Valley, Blue Mountains, do.
 53. Valley of the Grose, do.
 54. The Sisters, Katoomba, do.
 55. The Falls, Katoomba, do.
 56. Katoomba Falls, do.
 57. Mount Victoria, do.
 58. Govett's Leap, Blue Mountains, do.
 59. Knapsack Valley Viaduct, Penrith Zigzag, do.
 60. Emu Plains, Penrith
 61. Vale of Avoca, Richmond, Hawkesbury River.
 62. Richmond Bridge, Richmond.
 63. Trial Bay.
 64. Do. do
 65. View near Trial Bay.
 66. Coast Scene, near Kiama.
 67. Orient Co.'s s.s. Austral, in coffer dam.
 68. View in Lord Howe Island.
 69. Do. do
 70. Ball's Pyramid, near Lord Howe Island.
 71. Palm-thatched Cottage, Lord Howe Island.
 72. Railway Pier, Newcastle.
- Two Panoramic Views of Sydney Harbour.

21. GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Bent-street, Sydney.—Three large Cards containing Twenty-seven Photographic Views in Botanic Gardens, Sydney (Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director), particularized and described as follows:—

1. View of portion of Walk, Lower Garden:—

Eucalypts, right-hand side of walk.
Magnolia fuscata, back of vase on left.
Meryta macrophylla, left side.
Pinus halepensis, left side.
Araucaria cunninghamii, left side.
Agave americana, close to walk on left.

2. Rockery near eastern entrance, Upper Garden:—

Ficus australis, right-hand side.
Olea europæa, centre.
Dracæna nufans, centre.
Bromelia sylvestris, in rockery to the left.
Callistemon salignus, branches overhanging to left.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

3. View in Lower Garden, showing statue of "Boy extracting Thorn":—
Bambusa arundinacea, right-hand side.
Castanospermum australe, centre, near walk.
Dracæna australis, left-hand side.
Eulalia japonica variegata, left-hand corner.
Eucalyptus ficifolia, left-hand side.
Casuarina torulosa, high trees, left side.
4. View in Lower Garden, showing statue of Bathing Girl:—
Eugenia uniflora, branches right side.
Viburnum sinense, back of statue.
Castanospermum australe, centre, near walk.
Pinus longifolia, left side.
Eucalypts, high trees in centre.
5. Walk from main entrance, Upper Garden, showing statues:—
Pinus pinea, right-hand side.
Dracæna australis, back of left-hand statue.
Musa cavendishii, left side.
Olea var. (large-fruited), centre, near chimney, Director's house.
6. View in Lower Garden:—
Livistona mauritiana, first plant on right.
Araucaria excelsa, high tree, right side.
Papyrus antiquorum, back of bridge.
Arbutus canariensis, right side.
Quercus ilex, left side, near chairs.
7. View of part of walk, Lower Garden, showing entrance from Upper Garden:—
Agave americana, first plant, right side.
Araucaria excelsa, right side.
Sterculia acerifolia, centre.
Salix babylonica, centre.
Musa ensete, centre.
Helicia ternifolia, centre.
Eucalypts, left.
8. View of part of Upper Walk, Lower Garden:—
Meryta macrophylla, back of statue.
Brassaia actinophylla, high tree, right side.
Pandanus longifolius, first dwarf plant, left side.
Pandanus utilis, second dwarf plant, left side.
Eucalypts, large trees, left side.
9. View in Lower Garden, showing statue of "Summer":—
Quercus lunata, right-hand corner.
Brassaia actinophylla, high tree, right side.
Cupressus benthamiana, right side.
Olea europæa, centre.
Phoenix dactylifera, dwarf plant, left side.
Pinus halepensis, branches left side.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

10. View in Upper Garden :—

- Phoenix reclinata*, first plant, right side.
Grevillea banksii, high tree, right side.
Phoenix acaulis, right side.
Dasyllirion longifolium, dwarf plant, right side near walk.
Eugenia ventenatii, extreme end, right side.
Tristania conferta, large tree, left side.
Cycas circinalis, dwarf plant, left side, near walk.
Sabal princeps, left side, near walk.
Caryota urens, left side of walk, extreme end.
Kentia forsteriana, left side.

11. View in Lower Garden :—

- Grevillea robusta*, high tree, right side.
Casuarina torulosa, highest trees, right side.
Livistona mauritiana, dwarf plant centre.
Ligustrum japonicum, centre.
Seaforthia elegans, left side.
Pinus insignis, highest tree, left side.
Grevillea robusta, left side.
Alsophila cooperii, left side.

12. View of Rustic House, Lower Garden :—

- Ficus macrophylla*, right side.
Olea europæa, right side.
Ficus australis, branches, extreme left.

13. Main entrance view :—

- Olea europæa*, right side.
Pinus pinea, centre.
Bambusa arundinacea, back of *Pinus*.
Bambusa gracilis, first plant left side.
Laurus cinnamomum, second plant, left side.

14. View of upper walk, Lower Garden :—

- Livistona mauritiana*, right side.
Helicia glabriflora, right side.
Acacia thozetiana, right side.
Sterculia acerifolia, end of walk.
Cocos plumosa, centre.
Veronica formosa, left side.
Olea europæa, high tree, left side.
Frenela glauca, back of *Veronica*, left side.

15. View of entrance to Lower Garden from Upper Garden, showing statue of Winter :—

- Araucaria cookii*, right side.
Ulmus chinensis, right side.
Yucca bed, front.
Harpullia pendula, centre.
Melia australisica, trunk, end left walk.
Araucaria excelsa, highest tree, left side.
Panax colensoi, overhanging tree, left side.
Meryta macrophylla, left side.
Olea paniculata, branches, left top corner.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

16. View in new ground, Upper Garden, showing the Director's house.
17. View in Lower Garden, showing bridge across pond :—
Cyperus alternifolius, corner right side.
Seuforthis elegans, right side.
Laurus carolinensis, end of walk, right side.
Ficus macrophylla, large tree, left side.
Livistona mauritiana, palm leaves, left side.
Alsophila cooperii, palm leaves, left side.
18. View showing pond in Upper Garden :—
Bambusa arundinacea, right side.
Salix babylonica, back of bridge.
Meryta macrophylla, centre.
Dracæna nutans, centre.
Gynerium argenteum, var. *roscum*, centre.
Salix babylonica, centre.
Araucaria excelsa, high tree, centre of group.
Populus nigra, high tree, left side.
Torreya bogotensis, left side.
19. View in Upper Garden, looking towards Government House stables :—
Eucalypts, in the background.
Populus nigra, centre.
Ficus australis, left side.
Rockery, in front.
Government House stables, centre.
20. View in Lower Garden :—
Yucca aloifolia variegata, right-hand corner.
Phanix dactylifera, right side.
Bambusa arundinacea, left side.
Euphorbia arborea, right side,
21. View of Government House and indent of Garden Cove :—
Acacia natalitia, right side.
Ficus australis, left side.
22. View in Lower Garden, showing statue of Spring :—
Juniperus bermudiana, right side.
Ficus indica, behind statue.
Ligustrum sinensis, centre.
Nephelium, sp. ?, left side.
Pinus pinea, high tree, left side.
Araucaria cunninghamii, in the distance.
23. View from Garden Palace Grounds, looking towards North Shore and Mrs. Macquarie's Point :—
Araucaria excelsa, high tree, centre.
Pinus canariensis, between the two *Araucarias*.
Tristania conferta, right side.
Pinus pinea, centre.
Ficus macrophylla, in front of steps.
Araucaria bidwillii, in front of shipping.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

24. View in Lower Garden :—

Gynerium argenteum, corner plant, right side.
Phœnix sylvestris, right side.
Ficus australis, right side.
Bambusa arundinacea, centre.
Alnus glutinosus, left side.
Acacia falcata, left side.

25. View in Lower Garden :—

Bambusa arundinacea, right side.
Salix babylonica, centre.
Meryta macrophylla, left of *Salix*.
Dracæna nutans, left side.
Phormium tenax, left side, near water.
Araucaria excelsa, highest tree, left side.

26. View in Lower Garden:—

Bambusa arundinacea, right side.
Yucca aloifolia variegata, at angle of Rockery.
Cerasus lauro-cerasus, centre.
Taxodium distichum, left side.

27. View in Lower Garden, looking towards North Shore, showing ships of war "Nelson" and "Miranda," as well as Orient steamers:—

Ficus macrophylla, right side.
Nerium oleander, centre.
Aloe vulgaris, left side.

22. HERFORD, Gustavus, Cooma-street, Yass.—Photographic Views.

1. The Court-house, Yass.
2. Centre of the town of Yass.
3. Hume Bridge, over the Yass River.
4. Native Camp, near Yass.
5. Coradigbee Cave, Murrumbidgee River.
6. Murrumbidgee Gorge.
7. Mount Prospect, Little River.
8. Junction of the Little River with the Murrumbidgee.

23. HOLTERMANN, B. O., M.P., St. Leonards, Sydney.—Photographs.
Photographic panoramic views of the City of Sydney and Port Jackson Harbour.

The first of these two large photographic views was taken in sections from Mr. Holtermann's residence on the North Shore of the Harbour. Copies of this view received high awards at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, at the Exposition de Paris of 1878, the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881, and at the Amsterdam International Exhibition of 1883, and were exhibited gratuitously in Europe by Mr. Holtermann.

The second view is a copy of one direct negative taken also in sections from Mr. Holtermann's residence, by the wet process. It is believed to be the only copy of the largest direct negative in the world.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

24. MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS, Sydney.—Photographs.

1. Cataract River, Sydney Water Supply Route.
2. Cataract River, Sydney Water Supply Route.
3. Cataract River, Sydney Water Supply Route.
4. Canal, Sydney Water Supply Route.
5. Canal, Sydney Water Supply Route.
6. Cordeaux River.
7. Cordeaux River.
8. Fitzroy Iron Works, Mittagong.
9. Grose, Valley of the.
10. Grose, Valley of the.
11. Grose, Valley of the.
12. Grose, Valley of the.
13. Grose River.
14. Mount Victoria Pass.
15. Mount Wilson, fern trees.
16. Mount Wilson, fern trees.
17. Mount Wilson, fern trees.
18. Mount Wilson.
19. Mount Wilson, Mr. Du Faur's Cottage.
20. New Public Offices, Macquarie-street.
21. One-tree Hill, Mount Victoria.
22. Paterson River.
23. Pheasant's Nest, Sydney Water Supply Route.
24. Pheasant's Nest, Sydney Water Supply Route.
25. Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn.
26. Railway Bridge, Nepean River.
27. Railway Bridge, Nepean River.
28. Railway Bridge, Nepean River.
29. Railway Station, Albury.
30. Railway Station, Bathurst.
31. Railway Station, Goulburn.
32. Railway Station, Sydney.
33. Railway Station, Wallerawang.
34. "Sugar Loaf," Sydney Water Supply Route
35. Viaduct, Boxer's Creek.
36. Viaduct over the Wollondilly.
37. Viaduct, Picton.
38. Yass Bridge.
39. Zig Zag, (Great) Blue Mountains.
40. Zig Zag, (Great) Blue Mountains.
41. Zig Zag, (Great) Blue Mountains.
42. Viaduct, Farmer's Creek.

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

25. **PAINE, J., 96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, near Sydney.**—Photographs of Sydney and Mountain Scenery.
1. Fern Dell, near Fitzroy Falls.
 2. Fitzroy Falls, from front.
 3. Mt. Meryla and Valley, from Fitzroy Falls.
 4. Sydney University.
 5. Grose River and Valley.
 6. Government House and Farm Cove, Sydney.
 7. Neutral Bay, and S.S. "Austral" (sunk).
 8. Yacht "Sirocco."
 9. Wollombi River, Wollombi.
 10. Growee Mts., Gulf Scenery.
 11. Wentworth Valley.
 12. Interior of St. Andrew's Cathedral.
 13. Garden Palace.
 14. City and Harbour, from Darling Point.
 15. Lane Cove River and Hunter's Hill.
26. **RÜSFELDT & CO., E., Royal Arcade, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographs.
27. **TREBECK, P. N., Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Photograph of the new Wool Stores built for the firm of P. N. Trebeck & Son, Bridge-street, Sydney.
28. **TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Album of Landscape Photographs.
29. **TUTTLE & CO., Corner George and Market Streets, Sydney.**—Photographs.
30. **WOOD, Granville A., 314, George-street, Sydney.**—Photographic Views and Photographs.

CLASS 6.—Works of Arts not specified.

31. **DEPUTY MASTER OF THE ROYAL MINT (Robert A. Hunt, Esq.), Sydney.**—Coins, Medals, &c., struck at the Sydney Mint.

Coins :

Present coinage (commencing 1871)—

2 Specimens Sovereign "Dragon."

2 Do do "Shield."

4 Do Half-sovereign "Shield."

Previous coinage (1855 to 1870)—

2 Specimens Sovereign "Australia."

2 Do Half-sovereign "Australia."

SECTION A—Fine Arts.

New South Wales Government Railway Season Tickets:—

- 12 Specimens First Class (2 gold, 10 silver.)
 2 Do Second Class (Bronze.)

Medals (Bronze):—

- 2 Specimens New South Wales Exhibition, 1862.
 2 Do New South Wales at Paris Exhibition, 1867.
 4 Do Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.
 4 Do University of Sydney.
 2 Do Royal Society Clarke Memorial.
 2 Do Agricultural Society.
 2 Do National Shipwreck Relief Society.
 2 Do Rifle Association.
 2 Do New South Wales Rowing Association.
 2 Do Yass Pastoral and Agricultural Society.
 2 Do Peak Downs Pastoral and Agricultural Society.
 2 Do North Queensland do
 1 Specimen Intercolonial Rifle Match (Gold.)
 1 Do Drayton and Toowoomba Agricultural Association.
 1 Do Gympie Agricultural Association.
 1 Do Great Western Downs Pastoral Society.

The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was opened for the receipt and coinage of gold on the 14th May, 1855. It is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Mint Act of 1865, 28 Vic. No. 2, is supported by special appropriation of a sum not exceeding £15,000 a year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony. The coins struck are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. They are a legal tender within the United Kingdom, and are identical in every respect with those issued from the Royal Mint in London, with the exception of a small s, which is added as a distinguishing mark. New silver and bronze coins from the London Mint are supplied to the Sydney Branch for distribution in the colony, the charges for transit being defrayed by the Imperial Government; and worn silver coin is received and exchanged for cash of the same nominal value. From the opening of the Mint in 1855 to the end of 1882 the receipts of gold for coinage have amounted to 13,259,363 ounces, value £50,590,326, while the issues have been £48,161,000 in coin and £2,417,202 in bullion, making a total of £50,578,202. Worn silver coin of the nominal value of £84,589 has been withdrawn from circulation and £174,300 in new silver coin, and £21,850 in bronze have been sold to the public. The revenue derived from Mint charges and other sources has been £455,753, and the total expenditure, including preliminary expenses, buildings, machinery, additions and repairs, £424,223.

32. **DREWE, Amelia, 1, Oak-terrace, Glebe, Sydney.**—Musical Compositions, by a lady, native of Sydney—"Kaikoura Waltzes," and "City of Grafton Schottische."
33. **TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 & 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Christmas Cards, Australian Flowers, &c.

SECTION B.

EDUCATION AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

SECTION B.

EDUCATION, AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

CLASS 7.—Educational Appliances, Models of Schools,
School Furniture, and Books.

34. **COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Annual Railway Reports, 1877 to 1881. 1 vol.

35. **LIVERSIDGE, A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.**

1. Tables for Qualitative Chemical Analysis, arranged for the use of students, by A. Liversidge, F.R.S. (2 copies.)
2. The Minerals of New South Wales, by the same. (2 copies.)
3. Report upon certain Museums for Technology, Science, and Art ; also upon Scientific, Professional, and Technical Instruction, and systems of Evening Classes in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, by the same.
4. Two Models to show the arrangement of the Crystallographic axes, by the same.

The one model shows how the domes are produced by an extension of the horizontal axes to infinity ; and the other serves to show the relationship of the axes in the Tetragonal, oblique and doubly oblique systems ; the edges of the crystals are represented by elastic cords, so as to allow of the extension of one or of all the axes.

36. **MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.**

Annual Reports from 1875 to 1881, inclusive.

Mines and Mineral Statistics for 1875.

Mineral Products of New South Wales, by Harrie Wood, Under-Secretary for Mines.

Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Surveyor in charge.

Description of the Minerals of New South Wales, by Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S., F.C.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.

Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, &c., &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania, by Robert Etheridge, junr., of the British Museum, and Robert Logan Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist for Northern Queensland.

SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

37. MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney.—Plans of Public Schools :—

Plan No. 1 consists of three departments :—

Boys' school to accommodate	280	children.
Girls' " "	280	"
Class-rooms (3) "	254	"
Infants' rooms (2) "	416	"
Babies' room "	200	"
Total	1,430	"

Plan No. 2 consists of three departments :—

Boys' school to accommodate	180	children.
" class-room "	100	"
Girls' school "	120	"
" class-room "	87	"
Infants' rooms (2) "	256	"
" class-room "	42	"
Total	785	"

Plan No. 3 consists of two departments :—

Primary school to accommodate	255	children.
Boys' class-room "	95	"
Girls' " "	73	"
Religious instruction room "	32	"
Infants' school "	132	"
Babies' room "	123	"
Total 	710	"

Plan No. 4 consists of one department :—

School-room to accommodate	200	children.
Class-rooms (2) "	136	"
Total	336	"

Plan No. 5 consists of one department :—

School-room to accommodate	100	children.
Class-room "	48	"
Total	148	"

Plan No. 6 consists of a school-room providing accommodation for 50 children, with a teacher's residence attached.

Plan No. 7 consists of a school-room providing accommodation for 45 children, with a teacher's residence attached.

Plan No. 8 consists of a school-room providing accommodation for 36 children.

Plan No. 9 consists of a teacher's residence, containing four rooms and a kitchen ; usually built with School Plan No. 5.

SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

CLASS 8.—Maps, Charts, and Geographical Apparatus.

38. ADAMS, P. F., Surveyor-General, New South Wales.—24 Maps—Specimens of Lithography, Engraving, &c.

1. Part of New South Wales, showing Progress of Main Triangulation.
2. Colony of New South Wales, showing Counties (coloured by hand).
3. Do do do Mineral Districts.
4. Geological Map of New South Wales (specimen of lithographic colour printing).
5. Colony of New South Wales, showing Agricultural Districts.
6. Parish and County Index Maps, illustrating the application of Photo-lithography in their production for publication.
7. Postal Map of the Colony of New South Wales.
8. Map, showing a portion of Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Sheet S 1).
9. Index Map of Port Jackson and City of Sydney, showing the Sheets of the Trigonometrical Survey.
10. Map, showing a portion of Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Sheet S 2).
11. Map of Country around Sydney.
12. Four of the principal Cities of New South Wales—viz., Bathurst, Goulburn, Armidale, and Albury (coloured by hand).
13. City and Suburbs of Sydney, showing Tramway Lines.
14. Detail Survey of the City of Sydney (Sheet Q¹), 40 feet to an inch scale.
15. Detail Survey of the City of Sydney (Sheet G¹), 40 feet to an inch scale.
16. City of Newcastle (the great Coal City of Australasia)
17. County of Dampier (specimen of lithography).
18. County of Boyd (do do)
19. Colony of New South Wales, showing the proportion of Alienated, Reserved, and Crown Lands, in each County.
20. Environs of the City of Armidale (specimen of colour printing).
21. Detail Survey of the City of Sydney (Sheet Q¹), 80 feet to an inch scale.
22. County of Goulburn (Sheet 1—specimen of engraving).
23. County of Camden (specimen of engraving).
24. County of Georgiana; complete, in book form; 5 Sheets and Index Map (specimen of engraving).

SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

39. MACKENZIE, John, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, Newcastle.

Plan and ten Vertical Sections of the New South Wales Upper Coal Measures, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields.

Two Diagrams showing the thickness, character, and portion mined out of Coal Seams in the Upper Coal Measures, Northern District; two of the Middle Coal Measures, Northern District; one of the Upper Coal Measures, Western District; and one of the Upper Coal Measures, Southern District; with plan to accompany them; by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields.

40. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.

Map showing Mineral Areas of New South Wales.

Do principal Agricultural Areas of New South Wales.

Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, compiled from the Maps of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geological Surveyor in charge.

Geological Map of the Districts of Bowenfels, Wallerawang, and Rydal, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Sketch Map of Oberon District, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Map of Young, by Messrs. C. S. Wilkinson and Lamont Young.

Geological Map of Hill End and Tamboraora, by E. F. Pittman.

41. POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Sydney.—Map showing the Post and Telegraph Offices of the Colony of New South Wales.

CLASS 11.—Stationery, &c.

42. TURNER & HENDERSON, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.—Heraldic and Ornamental and Business Embossing.

CLASS 12.—Printing and Bookbinding.

43. BATSON & ATWATER, 8, Bond-street, Sydney.—Specimens of Letterpress Printing.**44. GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Bent-street, Sydney.**—Specimens of Letterpress Printing.

Statutes of New South Wales, Vols. I and II.: Oliver.

Chronological Table and Index to foregoing.

Parliamentary Debates, 1879 to 1883. 9 vols.

New South Wales in 1881: Richards.

Specimen of Printing and Bookbinding (an unpublished work).

SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

- The Industries of New South Wales : Lyne.
 Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales : Tenison-Woods.
 Australian Orchids: Fitzgerald.
 Select Extra-tropical Plants: Von Mueller.
 Report on the present state and future prospects of Lord Howe
 Island: Hon. J. Bowie Wilson.
 The Aborigines of Australia : Sadlier.
 Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages: Ridley.
 Railway Guide of New South Wales.
 New South Wales Customs Handbook.
 Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.
 Sydney at the Melbourne International Exhibition: Report of the
 Executive Commissioner.
 New South Wales Parliamentary Handbook.
 Manual for Clerks of Petty Sessions: MacNevin.
 Mineral Products of New South Wales.
 New South Wales : Its Progress and Resources, 1883.
 Statistical Table—Australasian Colonies. } In one vol.
 Natural History of New South Wales: Tenison-Woods. }
 Climate of New South Wales: Russell. }
 Rainfall Observations, 1878 to 1882: Russell.
 Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales: Clarke. }
 Woods of New South Wales: Moore. } In one vol.
 Census of Plants Indigenous to Australia: Von Mueller. }
 Notes on Wool: Trebeck. }
 Climatic Influence on Wool: Ross. 1 vol. }
 Report on School Buildings in Europe and America: Combes.
 Report on Museums of Technology, Science, and Art: Liversidge.
 Financial Statement, with Ways and Means, 1883.
 Public Schools Report, 1882.
 Sydney Grammar School Report, 1881. }
 Sydney University Report, 1881. } In one vol.
 Free Public Library Report, 1882. }
 Australian Museum Report, 1882. }
 The Lands Report, 1881. }
 Occupation of Lands Report, 1881. } In one vol.
 Mining Report, 1881. }
 Stock Report, 1881. }
 Railways and Tramways Report, 1881. } In one vol.
 Postmaster-General's Report, 1882. }
 Police Report, 1881. }
 N.S.S. "Vernon" Report, 1881. } In one vol.
 Prisons Report, 1881. }
 Hospitals for the Insane Report, 1882. }
 Inspector of Charities' Report, 1881. }
 State Children Relief Report, 1882. } In one vol.
 Asylum for the Destitute Report, 1881. }
 Aborigines Protection Report, 1882. }

 SECTION B—Education, and Application of Liberal Arts.

Blue Book for 1881.	} In one vol.
Statistical Register for 1881.	
Vital Statistics, 1881.	
Census—Summary Tables, 1881.	

Albury Banquet.

Maps—Geological and Railway.

General Indexes to the Letters of Registration granted in New South Wales, from 1855 to 1880 inclusive.

Mammals of Australia: Krefft.

Common School System of the United States and Canada: Fraser.

45. **GREVILLE, Edward, 273, George-street, Sydney.—N.S.W.**
 Edition of the Official Directory and Almanac of Australia, published in Sydney.

CLASS 14.—Musical Instruments.

46. **ESDAILE & Co., 277, Clarence-street, Sydney. (Agents: Brinsmead, H. G. & Co., Sydney; in Calcutta, Mr. S. J. Levy.)—**
 Esdaile Pianofortes.

SECTION C.

HEALTH.

SECTION C—Health.

SECTION C.

HEALTH.

CLASS 17.—Appliances connected with Sanitation and Hygiene.

47. **LAVERS, J. V.**, 117, Redfern-street, Sydney.

Disinfecting Fluid.

Chlorozone for Disinfecting and Deodorising.

CLASS 18.—Drugs and Medicines.

48. **HOGBEN, E.**, Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney.—Balsam of Aniseed for Coughs.

49. **HOGG & Co., S. P.**, 12, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.—Fruit Salt.

50. **LAVERS, J. V.**, 117, Redfern-street, Redfern, Sydney.

Cholera Mixture.

Cream of Tartar Fruit Salt.

SECTION D.

FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE
OR DECORATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES
AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

SECTION D—Furniture and other Objects used in Dwellings, &c.

SECTION D.

FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OR DECORATION OF DWELLING HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

CLASS 23.—Furniture and Upholstery.

51. **HODGSON, H. W.**, City Window Blind Factory, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
- 1 Polished Queensland Pine Blind.
 - 1 Enamelled Green do. do.
 - 1 French Gray and Stone Color Patent Self-acting Venetian Blind (painted by machinery) fitted with silk tapes which can be made to suit any design, or color of tints in furniture.
52. **HOLLOWAY, William Ernest**, King-street, Newtown.—Specimen of Sign-writing and Gilding on Glass.

CLASS 24.—Glassware of all kinds.

53. **AUSTRALIAN GLASS WORKS Co.** (C. Bishop, Manager), Botany, near Sydney.—Aerated Water Bottles, &c.

This exhibit comprises Barrett's patent large sodas and ordinary pints, pint curries, and fruit salt bottles.

54. **BARRETT & Co.**, Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney.—Patent Stopper Bottles.

CLASS 25.—Stone Utensils, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

55. **CANNON, Manes**, Leichhardt-street, Waverley, Sydney. Double jar for safe carriage of perishable articles, such as butter, made according to Exhibitor's specification. [The Exhibitor sends sample of butter to Calcutta in jar of description referred to.]

56. **COCHRANE, George**, Moubray Park, St. Leonards, Sydney.

- Fireclay.
- Earthenware Clay.
- Terra-cotta Clay.

SECTION D—Furniture and other Objects used in Dwellings, &c.

CLASS 26.—Metal Ware, Hardware, and Cutlery.

57. **HARDIE, George, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Bell, manufactured from Cobar copper. Copper castings from Cobar copper.

The bell weighs 4cwt., and is shown by the Cobar Copper-mining Company. This bell, made from Cobar copper and Australian tin, has been cast by Messrs. Milne Brothers, of Sydney, and is clear and sonorous in sound. Its proportions, on a reduced scale, have been taken from those of "Big Ben," at Westminster Hall. It is suspended from a neatly painted and decorated tripod, the top of which is surmounted with an emblematic design worked in brass manufactured from Cobar copper, amalgamated of course with zinc. The design is a column divided into three spaces by native palm leaves, one space being occupied by a representation of the kangaroo, another by that of the emu, and the third by the monogram of the manufacturing firm. The base rests upon the bodies of three lions *couchant* neatly moulded, and the column is capped by a representation of the Imperial Crown. The exhibit is one calculated to at once testify to our mineral wealth and to the skill in handicraft of our colonists.

CLASS 30.—Apparatus and Processes for Cooking, Heating, and Lighting.

58. **BAILEY & KERR, 111, King-street, Sydney.**—Improved Safety Lamp.
59. **COOK, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.**—Samples of patent "Paragon" Fire-kindlers.

CLASS 31.—Decorative Work, including Carving and Hardware.

60. **WILLIAMS, Charles, 264, Crown-street, Sydney.**—Marbling, Grain-ing, &c.

Woods—

Panels of Huon Pine.

Do Beech.

Do Satin-wood.

Do Oak, inlaid with walnut.

Do Pollard Oak.

Do Walnut, inlaid with two or three woods.

Do Walnut, inlaid with pearl.

Do Maple.

Do Mahogany.

Marbled Woods—

Egyptian Green.

Sienna.

Jasper.

SECTION D—Furniture and other Objects used in Dwellings, &c.

CLASS 34.—Bronzes : Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

61. **HELLYER, R., 97, Bathurst-street, Sydney.**—Colonial manufactured Plated Ware.
62. **JONES, Evan, Hunter-street and Royal Arcade, Sydney.**—Electro-plated Ware, including Emu Eggs mounted in electro plate.

NOTE.—The exhibits of Electro-plated Ware here entered will be found fully described with Alderman Evan Jones's exhibits in Section E.

CLASS 35.—Toys.

63. **RUSSELL, J. E. M., 111, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.**
—Bullion Bank.

This little invention is intended for the reception of letters by the Post ; and after their deposit in the box, it is claimed that to extract them again by the same aperture by which they were introduced is an impossibility. The letters can only be obtained by the possessor of the key, who can unlock the box at his convenience. As a money-box for children, it is invaluable.

CLASS 36.—Household Utensils and Appliances not particularised in classification.

64. **ZÖLLNER, S., 60, York-street, Sydney.** (Agent in Calcutta, Mr, S. J. Levy.)
- Galvanized Ironware.—Tubs and buckets.
 - Japanned and painted ware.
 - Household Bellows, various.
 - Blacksmiths' do do

SECTION E.

FABRICS, INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUI-
SITES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL
WEAR OR USE.

SECTION E—Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet Requisites, &c.

SECTION E.

FABRICS, INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND
OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

CLASS 39.—Wool Fabrics.

- 65. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.**—New South Wales Merino Wool, shewn in the various stages of manufacture. Prepared especially for the Commissioners by J. Vickers & Co., Woollen Manufacturers, Sussex street, Sydney, viz :—

Greasy Wool (as received from the Squatter).

Scoured Wool.

Native Brown (from black merino sheep).

Dyed Wools, in various colours.

Carded do do

Spun Yarns do

Twisted do do

Tweeds, various fancy patterns, including buckskins, checks, twills, hair-cords, indigos, cricketing and native brown tweeds (with out dye), and scarlet cloth

Plaids and Shawls.

CLASS 50.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

- 66. JONES, Evan, Royal Arcade and Hunter-street, Sydney.**

1. Bean match-box	15. Emu egg myall stands, plain
2. do do	16. Do do small
3. Beetle bracelet	17. Do salt-cellar
4. do ear-rings	18. Do spray
5. Electro-plated Centre-piece	19. Do swing
6. Emerald set, Lady's	20. Do vase
7. Emu egg casket spring	21. Do vase, small
8. Do cigar-holder	22. Do do flower
9. Do do double stem	23. Do vine stem
	24. Do watch-stand
	25. Do wreath on stem
10. Do goblet	26. Fijian shell ear-rings
11. Do inkstand	27. Gold brooch
12. Do do	28. Do rings
13. Do do fern-tree, leaved	29. Do set.
14. Do melon	

SECTION E—Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet Requisites, &c.

30. Gold necklet, pearl & diamond	61b. Operculum brooch
31. Green stone brooch	62. Do ear-rings
32. Do do (leaf)	63. Do sets (gent's)
33. Do ear-rings (acorn)	64. Pearl pin
33a. Do pendants (3)	65. Do
34. Do do	66. Do and garnet brooch
35. Do do (anchor)	67. Do oyster-shell card stands
36. Do do (bar)	68. Quartz brooch
37. Do do (barrel)	69. Do pins
38. Do do (bat)	70. Do set (lady's)
39. Do do (bible)	71. Quondong ear-rings
40. Do do (compass)	72. Do pendant
41. Do do (cross)	73. Do do
42. Do do	74. Do silver centre-piece
43. Do do (hammer)	75. Do do
44. Do do (keystone)	76. Tasmanian shell ear-rings
45. Do do (masonic)	77. Do do
46. Do do do	78. Trigonía shell gold bracelet
47. Do pendants (scimitar)	79. Do do brooch
48. Do do (tambourine)	80. Do do (leaf)
49. Do set (lady's)	81. Do do ear-rings
50. Do do	82. Do do
51. Malachite brooch	83. Do do
52. Do pendant	84. Do do locket
53. Mosaic set (lady's)	85. Do do necklet
54. Nautilus brooch	86. Do do set (lady's)
55. Do set (lady's)	87. Do do (arrow)
56. Nickel pendants	88. Do do (butterfly)
57. Opal pendants	89. Do do do.
58. Do (lady's)	90. Do do do.
59. Do pins	91. Do do solitaires
60. Do	92. Do silver brooch
61. Do studs	

CLASS 52.—Fabrics under Section E not specified.

67. COOK, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.—Machinery Bands, Window Cords, Clock Cords, and Fiddle Strings made from catgut.

SECTION F.

RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM
PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER
SECTIONS.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

SECTION F.

RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS
NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

CLASS 53.—Minerals and Metallurgic Products.

68. **ATKINSON, J. J. O., Oldbury, Mossvale.**—Iron Ore, from Oldbury Estate, near Berrima.

69. **AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Newcastle.**—Bituminous Coal from their Colliery near Newcastle.

The coal seam is from 13 feet 7 inches to 7 feet 10 inches in thickness, is free from faults, lies very regular, and has an average dip of 1 in 20 to 1 in 30 to the south-east.

70. **AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL AND MINERAL COMPANY (Limited) Joadja Creek, near Berrima.** Office: 3 Gresham-street, Sydney.—Boghead Mineral, in blocks.

The extent of the mine worked by the Company is 2,000 acres; output last year, 30,000 tons; number of hands employed in the mine and at the works, making kerosene, paraffin, wax, gasoline, &c., 200; seam, about 1 ft. 6 in. thick; yield, about 18,000 cubic feet of gas or 160 gallons crude oil per ton.

71. **BENSUSAN, S. L., O'Connell-street, Sydney.**—Australian Mineral Specimens, Collected, and arranged numerically, by exhibitor:—

Index to numbers of Specimens under respective Mineralogical descriptions.

Antimony—141, 144-5, 149, 153, 155-6, 162, 166, 204-5, 267.	Iron—138 9, 142-3, 148, 154, 160-1, 164, 168, 174, 176, 182, 186, 222, 232.
Agate—121, 225.	Kaolin—124, 128.
Asbestos—227, 274.	Kerosene Shale—206, 231, 278.
Bismuth—163, 169, 172, 177, 233.	Lead—146, 157, 167, 173, 175, 179, 183, 264, 267.
Basanite—125.	Limestone—130.
Copper—1, 42-84, 86-119, 135, 180, 184, 187, 268, 275.	Manganese—131.
Cobalt—159, 215.	Marble—132, 221.
Fire-clay—127, 129, 202, 218.	Mercury—133, 165, 194, 208.
Fluor-spar—178.	Molybdenum—196, 203.
Garnet Rock—125, 188.	Nickel—181, 185, 214, 228
Granite—191, 213.	Opal—286, 287, 288.
Graphite—195, 197, 200-1, 209, 211, 285.	Phosphate of Lime—192.
Gold—223, 234-54, 256-63, 269, 271.	Pyrites—255.
Hornblende—126.	Platinum—215.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

Quartz Crystal—277.

Sulphur—123.

Silver—147, 151-2, 138, 171, 224, 230, 265-6, 270, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284.

Tin—2-41, 85, 134, 136-7, 140, 150, 170, 193, 198-9, 207, 210, 212, 217, 226, 229, 272, 273.

Slate—120, 280.

Tourmaline—189, 190, 219.

Silicified Wood—216, 220.

Zinc—122.

DETAILED LIST of Specimens shown by Mr. Bensusan.

No.		
1	Copper	Tile ore, muriate of copper, with oxide of iron, Cobar Mines, Bourke, N.S.W.
2	Tin	Rolled specimen, from Gulph Diggings.
3	"	Ore from Mole Tableland, New England.
4	"	Ore Spec claim, Tasmania.
5	"	Massive rock, Deepwater.
6	"	Ore from Gulph.
7	"	Large crystals and adhering rock, New England.
8	"	Ore from Eureka Claim, Tasmania.
9	"	Surface wash from Bundarra.
10	"	In felspathic granite, Tent Hill.
11	"	Lode tin, with quartz and granite, Severn River.
12	"	" " Cope's Creek, Inverell.
13	"	In decomposed felspar,
14	"	Impure ore containing much iron, New England.
15	"	Oxide, with quartz, Macintyre.
16	"	Lode Tin, from Cope's Creek.
17	"	" " with quartz rock, Grampian Hills.
18	"	Massive rolled specimen, very rich, Gulph.
19	"	Conglomerate, in pipeclay, Pondo, New England.
20	"	From Black Boy Claim, Tasmania.
21	"	From Mole Tableland.
22	"	Ore, coarse, Tasmania.
23	"	Poor wash, Tableland.
24	"	Ore from Vegetable Creek.
25	"	" " Frome, Tasmania.
26	"	Massive tin stone, New England.
27	"	Surface washings from Gulph.
28	"	Ore from Star of Hope, Tasmania.
29	"	From Conglomerate, Sugar-loaf Creek.
30	"	From Star of Peace, Tasmania.
31	"	Resin tin, Dividing Range.
32	"	Ore, Trio Claim, Tasmania.
33	"	" resin tin, Macintyre.
34	"	" Tamar Claim, Tasmania.
35	"	" Dec Claim,
36	"	Large crystals, very perfect, New England.
37	"	Resin tin, Glen Tableland.
38	"	Ore, Main Creek, Tasmania.
39	"	Rolled specimen, Gulph country.
40	"	Rock, showing quartz-veins, Planet Mine.
41	"	Conglomerate, Deepwater.
42	Copper	Native crystalline, Britannia Mine, near Icely.
43	"	Sulphide, Currawang, near Goulburn.
44	"	Blue and green carbonate, Wiseman's Creek.
45	"	Native in siliceous gangue, Balade Mine, New Caledonia.
46	"	Green carbonate, with gold, Cudgegong, New South Wales.
47	"	Ore from Hartley district.
48	"	Suboxide, with ruby crystals, Moonta, South Australia.
49	"	" with native copper, Peabody Mine.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.		
50	Copper	Steel grey ore, coated with muriate, Cobar.
51	"	Grey ore, Belmore Mine, Icely.
52	"	Grey sulphide, D'Urville's Island, New Zealand.
53	"	Chloride with oxide, Binalong.
54	"	Red oxide, with green carbonate, Frogmoor.
55	"	Sulphide in botryoidal form, shewing crystals, Balinman, S.A.
56	"	Tenorite, black oxide, Carcoar.
57	"	Ruby crystals, Icely Mines.
58	"	Green carbonate, with spots of blue carbonate, Burra.
59	"	Red oxide, Snowball.
60	"	Carbonate, Woolgarlo.
61	"	Fibrous malachite, Peak Downs.
62	"	Ferruginous, with native and red oxide.
63	"	Azurite blue carbonate in steatite, Cobar.
64	"	Malachite, Burra, South Australia.
65	"	"
66	"	" Cellular, "
67	"	Chessyllite, in crystals with green carbonate.
68	"	Velvet ore, with red oxide and blue carbonate, Frogmoor.
69	"	Malachite, Burra, South Australia.
70	"	Native, partly crystalline, South Australia.
71	"	Steel grey ore, Icely.
72	"	Dioxide, Garophian Mine, Icely.
73	"	Tenorite black Oxide, Phunix Mine.
74	"	Azurite chessyllite, in crystals, with silver grey ore, Burra.
75	"	Native balade, New Caledonia.
76	"	Blue and green carbonate, with carbonate of lime, Belmore Mines.
77	"	Atacamite chloride, Garophian Mine, Icely.
78	"	Pyrites, with magnetic iron, Kroombit, near Gladstone.
79	"	Purple sulphide, Munna, near Maryborough, Queensland.
80	"	Vugh of quartz crystals, from Frogmoor Copper-mine, near Burrowa.
81	"	Tenorite black oxide, Carcoar.
82	"	Pyrites, calcite, and chalcedony, Carcoar.
83	"	" with crystals of carbonate of lime, Moonta.
84	"	Sulphide in limestone formation, with green carbonate, Sliding Rock, South Australia.
85	Tin	Ore from gneiss vein, Elsinore Mines.
86	Copper	Native, with black oxide, and gossan balade, New Caledonia.
87	"	Native, encrusted with carbonate, Townsville.
88	"	Native with red oxide, Peabody Mine, near Orange.
89	"	Steel grey, Cobar.
90	"	Native, Currawang, near Goulburn.
91	"	" foliated, South Australia.
92	"	Silicate chrysocolla, Burra, South Australia.
93	"	Green carbonate in steatite, Cobar.
94	"	Bell metal ore, Cobar.
95	"	Ferruginous, with native and red oxide, Icely.
96	"	Ore containing gold, silver, lead, and zinc, Queensland.
97	"	Ferruginous, low per centage, Cobar Mines, Bourke.
98	"	Grey sulphide, massive, Cobar.
99	"	Precipitated from water running from Peak Downs Mine.
100	"	Massive ruby Oxide, Icely.
101	"	Sulphide, Great Western Mine.
102	"	Black oxide tenorite, Carcoar.
103	"	Malachite botryoidal, Burra.
104	"	Steel grey ore, with blue and green carbonate, Snowball.
105	"	Pyrites, with magnetic iron from Lagenure, Maryborough.
106	"	Ferruginous, low per centage, Cobar.
107	"	Peacock ore, Icely Mines.
108	"	Ferruginous shewing atacamite, Frogmoor.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.		
109	Copper	Red oxide, with blue and green carbonate, Frogmoor.
110	"	Pyrites, auriferous, Goodrich Mines.
111	"	Green carbonate in limestone formation, Burra.
112	"	Silicate chrysocolla, Kroombit.
113	"	Malachite from Burra.
114	"	" fibrous, Peak Downs.
115	"	Variegated, with blue and green carbonate, Lugenure.
116	"	Native, with red oxide, Cobar.
117	"	Red oxide, with atacamite and iron, Cobar.
118	"	In limestone formation, with green carbonate, Burra.
119	"	Gossan, with oxide of iron, Cobar.
120	Slate	Coal-bearing, Brisbane Water.
121	Agate	Western District.
122	Zinc	Carbonate (smithsonite) with silver, lead, and cadmium, Snoanton, Harcourt.
123	Sulphur	Island of Tanna, New Hebrides.
124	Kaolin	China clay, Western District.
125	Basanite	Touchstone, Mudgee.
126	Hornblende	Abercrombie Mountains.
127	Fireclay	Winter's Claim, Wallerawang.
128	Kaolin	China clay, Braidwood.
129	Fireclay	Brisbane Water.
130	Limestone	Near Wallerawang.
131	Manganese	Pyrolusite, black oxide, Spring Creek.
132	Marble	Yass.
133	Mercury	Cinnabar (bisulphide) in argillaceous schist, Cudgong.
134	Tin	Wood, tin ore, Lambing Flat.
135	Copper	Carbonate radiated, Peak Downs.
136	Silver	With iron pyrites, Mann River.
137	"	"
138	Iron	Hematite, massive, stollated, Wallerawang.
139	"	Limonite, Fitzroy Mines.
140	Silver	In pyrites, Gulgong.
141	Antimony	Sulphide (stibnite), Manning River.
142	Iron	Magnetite, Moore & Abbot's claim, Wingin.
143	"	Hematite, showing perfect rhombohedral crystals, Mudgee.
144	Antimony	Sulphide, Nundle.
145	"	" Turon Mountains.
146	Lead	Sulphide galena, Woolgarlo Mines, Yass.
147	Silver	Bromide, Scone.
148	Iron	Clay ore, Mitchell's claim, Wallerawang.
149	Antimony	Sulphide (stibnite) containing gold, Drake.
150	Tin	Oxide, Mount Bischoff, Tasmania.
151	Silver	Chloride, Borook, New England.
152	"	Chloro-bromide, with galena hulls golles, New England.
153	Antimony	Sulphide (stibnite), New England.
154	Iron	Hematite fibrous, South Australia.
155	Antimony	Sulphide, New England.
156	"	" Picton, New Zealand.
157	Lead	" (galena), containing gold and silver, Townsville.
158	Silver	In pyrites, Shellmalcer.
159	Cobalt	Manganiferous, New Caledonia.
160	Iron	Hematite fibrous, Wallerawang.
161	"	Conglomerate, Port Hacking.
162	Antimony	Sulphide, running stream, near Mudgee.
163	Bismuth	Native and sulphide, with copper, South Australia
164	Iron	Oxide, earthy hematite, Brisbane Water.
165	Mercury	Sulphide (cinnabar) in limestone lode, Kilkivann.
166	Antimony	Sulphide, Grafton.
167	Lead	" Mylora, near Yass.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.		
168	Iron	Oxide hydrated, Garrah.
169	Bismuth	Carbonate with sulphide, Mudgee.
170	Tin	Oxide in micaceous granite, Maryland, New England.
171	Silver	In iron pyrites, Clarence.
172	Bismuth	Sulphide Balhamah, South Australia.
173	Lead	Feather ore, galena and stibnite, with gold and silver, Yass.
174	Iron	Haematite fibrous, Winter's claim, Wallerawang.
175	Lead	and copper ore, Yarrol mine, Gayndah.
176	Iron	Magnetic ore, Winter's claim, Wallerawang.
177	Bismuth	Native, with sulphide and copper, Balhama.
178	Fluor Spar..	Woolgarlo.
179	Lead	Sulphide and copper, Gayndah.
180	Copper	Sulphide, silver grey ore, Gurophian mine.
181	Nickel	Silicate (poor), New Caledonia.
182	Iron	Argillaceous, containing manganese and gold, Bungonia.
183	Lead	(Cerrussite) carbonate, Peelwood.
184	Copper	Grey sulphide and black oxide, Cobar.
185	Nickel	Silicate, New Caledonia.
186	Iron	Pea ore, Hlawarra.
187	Copper	Grey sulphide and black oxide, Cobar.
188	Garnet	Rock, from Tin Country, New England.
189	Tourmaline.	Black (schorl), " " "
190	"	" " "
191	Granite.....	Moruya.
192	Lime	Phosphate, 95 %, Torres Straits.
193	Tin	Oxide, Tenterfield.
194	Mercury ...	Sulphide (cinnabar) in clay iron ore, Cudgong.
195	Graphite ..	Braidwood.
196	Molybdenum.	Sulphide (molybdenite) in quartz, Sutton Forest.
197	Graphite ..	Bungonia.
198	Tin	Oxide in decomposed granite, Inverell.
199	"	" elvan rock, New England.
200	Graphite....	Ward's mine, near Brisbane.
201	"	Bungonia.
202	Fireclay ...	Lithgow.
203	Molybdenum.	Sulphide (Molybdenite) massive, Tenterfield.
204	Antimony...	Sulphide, coated with oxide, Grafton.
205	"	" Rocky River.
206	Kerosene ...	Shale, with bitumen, Joadja.
207	Tin	Oxide, Tent Hill.
208	Mercury ...	Bi-sulphide (cinnabar). in argillaceous schist, Cudgong.
209	Graphite ...	Impure variety, Bungonia.
210	Tin	Stone containing 30 %, Hall's selection, New England.
211	Graphite ...	Hlawarra district.
212	Tin	Oxide Crystals, large and perfect, Bolitho mine.
213	Granite.....	Moruya.
214	Nickel	Silicate, New Caledonia.
215	Platinum ...	Sand, containing Rhodium, Osmiridium, and Palladium, Macleay River
216	Silicified ...	Wood, Abercrombie Mountains.
217	Tin	Oxide, in decomposed Gneissoid Granite, Newstead Mines.
218	Fireclay ...	New Wallsend Coal Company, Port Macquarie.
219	Tourmaline.	Black (Schorl), Inverell.
220	Silicified ...	Wood, Abercrombie.
221	Marble	Marulan.
222	Iron	Clay ore, Brisbane Water.
223	Gold	In Iron Pyrites, Tuena.
224	Silver	Ore from Boorook, near Tenterfield.
225	Agate	And Chalcedony pebbles over coal-seam, Bulli.
226	Tin	Oxide fine wash, Vegetable Creek.
227	Asbestos ...	Tremolite, Silicate of Alumina, and Magnesia, Icely.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.		
228	Nickel	Silicate, New Caledonia.
229	Tin	Oxide with Iron, Tingha.
230	Silver	Ore, Mann River.
231	Kerosene ...	Shale, Joadja Creek.
232	Iron	Clay ore, Gosford, Brisbane Water.
233	Bismuth ...	Cupriferous, South Australia.
234	Gold	In Iron Pyrites, Lachlan.
235	"	With Mispickel from old river-bed, Kiandra.
236	"	Silver, Lead, and Zinc, Major's Creek.
237	"	In Granite.
238	"	In Iron Pyrites, concentrated, Major's Creek.
239	"	With Silver, Lead, and Pyrites, Clear Creek, Bathurst.
240	"	In Pyritous Quartz, Mudgee.
241	"	With Silver, Lead, and Zinc, Gulgong.
242	"	In Iron Pyrites, with Quartz, Hawkin's Hill.
243	"	In Pyrites, Braidwood.
244	"	In Mispickel, Brown's Creek, Carcoar.
245	"	" with Calc-spar in Serpentine, Lucknow.
246	"	In Iron Pyrites, New England.
247	"	In Ferruginous cement, old river-bed, Kiandra.
248	"	In Clay slate, Back Creek, Bathurst.
249	"	With Pyrrhotine and Calc-spar, Hawkin's Hill.
250	"	And Silver in Mispickel, Moruya.
251	"	In Quartz, Coolangoolook.
252	"	In Mundic, Braidwood.
253	"	In Pyrites, in decomposed Granite, Braidwood.
254	"	In Amygdaloidal Quartz, Brown's Creek, Carcoar.
255	Iron	Pyrites pentagonal crystals, Bathurst.
256	Gold	Bearing matrix, Brown's Creek.
257	"	In Copper Pyrites, 6 ozs. per ton, Ravenswood.
258	"	Silver Nickel, Copper, and Zinc, Cawarral.
260	"	Bearing matrix, Brown's Creek.
261	"	Bearing Pyrites in Quartz, Gondolf's Mine.
262	"	In Mispickel, Brown's Creek, Carcoar.
263	"	In Ferruginous Clay, Brown's Creek.
264	Lead	Carbonate Cernssite, Peelwood.
265	Silver	Chloro-Bromide, Almanda Mines, S.A.
266	"	With Lead, Port Darwin.
267	Antimony...	Oxide (Cervantite), Noumea, New Caledonia.
268	Copper	Azurite radiated, Cobar.
269	Gold	With Silver, Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, and Zinc, Cawarral.
270	Silver	With Iron Pyrites in Quartz, Clarence.
271	Gold	With Arsenical Pyrites, Golden Point, Lucknow.
272	Tin	Rock, massive, Deepwater, near Tenterfield.
273	"	" Mount Bischoff, Tasmania.
274	Asbestos ...	Iceily.
275	Copper	Sulphide, Grafton.
276	Lead	And Copper ore, Woolgarlo.
277	Quartz	Crystal, Inverell.
278	Kerosene ...	Shale, Katoomba.
279	Silver	Ore, Boorook.
280	Slate	Moruya.
281	Silver	Lead and Antimony, Peel, near Bathurst.
282	"	Ores, miscellaneous, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst.
283	"	" " "
284	"	" " "
285	Graphite ...	Superior variety, Gympie, Queensland.
286	Opal	Listowel Downs.
287	Semi-opal...	"
288	Opals	Rough, Cooper's Creek.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

72. BULLI COAL COMPANY, Bulli, near Wollongong.—Semi-bituminous Coal from their Colliery at Bulli. The coal seam is about 8 feet in thickness, of clean coal, without any bands; has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips about 1 in 30 to the north-west.

73. CARANGULA ANTIMONY COMPANY, Carangula, Macleay River. Exhibited by Mr. E. H. Becke, Manager.—Antimony Ore.

74. CHALLENGER GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Adelong.—Specimens of auriferous pyritous Quartz.

These exhibits were obtained from the crown of the Company's old reef. No. 1 block is from the 200 feet level, No. 2 from the 400 feet level, and No. 3 in two pieces from the 600 feet level. The reef in all these levels averages 10 inches in thickness, and will yield in gold an average of 1oz. 10dwts. per ton; the gold is alloyed with about 8 ozs. of native silver per 100 ozs. of retorted gold; the stone yields about 2 per cent. of pyrites saved by a 24 feet diameter round concave buddle, provided with Monday's patent scrapers. The pyrites when treated yield about 3 ozs. per ton.

75. COAL CLIFF COMPANY, Coalcliff.—Semi-bituminous coal from their Colliery at Coal Cliff—34 miles south of Sydney. Seam, 5 feet 10 inches in thickness.

76. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Refined Tin, in ingots and bar.

77. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Auriferous Quartz.—Great Victoria Mine, Adelong. Blocks marked A from the 970 feet level; blocks marked B from the 1,000 feet level. Average yield $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of gold per ton.

78. FOUNTAIN, J., & ALLISON, W., Woodlands, Gosford.

Iron ore.

Paint ochres.

Soil.

Fireclay.

The iron ore exhibited is found about 40 miles from Sydney by water, and 51 by rail, when the railway is completed. The soil is believed to be decomposed iron, as when roasted the magnet will lift 75 per cent. of it; this makes good paint.

79. GLEN SMELTING COMPANY, Tent Hill.—Lode, stream, and smelted tin.

No. 1 case contains 78 samples of stream tin, in glass bottles, labelled with particulars.

No. 2 case contains specimens from different lodes running through Block 49, parish of Tent Hill, county Gough, known as the Oltory claim, and taken from depths ranging from 50 to 60 feet; width of lodes about 3 feet on an average.

No. 3 case contains specimens from Block 550, parish of Annandale, county Clive, the property of the Glen Smelting Company; width of lode about 12 inches. Samples taken from 20 feet level.

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No. 4 case contains specimens from Blocks 59 and 60, parish of Landsend, county Gough; width of lode about 2 feet. Samples from 120 feet level.

No. 5 case contains specimens from Block 700, parish of Wellington Vale, county Gough, the property of the Glen Smelting Company; lode 2 feet 6 inches wide. Samples from 40 feet level.

No. 6 case contains specimens from Torrington and Dutchman Tin Mining Company's claim, situated on the tableland about 15 miles north-east of Vegetable Creek. No particulars procurable.

No. 7 case contains ingot tin, grain tin, tin ornaments, from the Glen Smelting Company's works at Tent Hill.

No. 8 case contains a number of specimens from Horborton District, Queensland, that may be interesting as a comparison.

80. GREAT COBAR COPPER-MINING COMPANY. Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney. Geo. Hardie, Manager.—About 5 tons Copper ingots, forming trophy. [There is now a very large demand not only in Great Britain but in India for this copper in the form of ingots.—Ed.]

81. GREAT COBAR COPPER-MINING COMPANY. Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney. Geo. Hardie, Manager.

Assortment of Copper ores.

Regulus.

Pimple metal.

Coarse and fine copper, illustrative of the several stages of smelting.

82. HERRENSCHMIDT, H., 2, Hereford-street, Glebe Point.

Antimony Ore.

Antimony Regulus.

Crude Antimony.

Antimony Oxides.

83. HERRENSCHMIDT & CONSTABLE, 65, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Cobalt and Manganese Ores and other Products.

84. HUME, A. H., Everton, Rye Park, near Yass.—Argentiferous and auriferous Galena. Lode, 3 ft. wide; depth, 60 ft.

85. MELVILLE, John S., Sydney.—Star Antimony.

86. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—Collection of Minerals from New South Wales, arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum.

The following information is extracted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines :—

GOLD.

The weight of gold obtained to the end of 1882 was 9,365,648·51 ounces, of the value of £34,870,378 4s. 2d. Except in some few localities quartz-veins have not been worked to a great depth. Alluvial lands have in some instances been worked to a depth of 200 feet, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has been made to work them. Gold-mining, as hitherto carried on, has been

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

principally confined to the working of river-beds and shallow alluvial claims. Extensive areas of country are known to be auriferous, and it is believed that there will be ample scope for the remunerative employment of a large population in both alluvial and quartz-mining. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz-veins is largely attributable to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. The Government Geological Surveyors, in their reports to the Minister for Mines, indicate promising localities for the gold prospector in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts of the Colony. Specimens of auriferous quartz from various gold-fields are shown in the Exhibition.

The approximate area included within the proclaimed Gold-fields is 35,500 square miles; but from the geological formation of the country it is believed that the area in which payable gold deposits will be found will be greater than that now stated. From some of the reefs at Hill End crushings gave at the rate of from 30 to 2,100 ounces of gold per ton. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites.

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Great Victoria Reef, Adelong.	900 feet deep. Reef about 18 inches wide; yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton.
2	„ „ Lodestone with arsenical pyrites.	New Reform (G. M. Company, Lucknow.	Depth, 420 feet. Taken from where a shoot traverses the dyke.
3	Auriferous arsenical pyrites, carrying free gold.	„ „	Depth, 420 feet; portion of a „ bonanza,” the concentrated pyrites from which yielded over 4,400 ozs. of gold and silver per ton.
4	Auriferous dyke stone. ...	„ „	
5	„ „ Quartz	Cooma District.	
6	„ „ „ showing free gold.	From the Colony.	
7	Auriferous ferruginous vein showing free gold.	„ „	
8	Auriferous Quartz with Mispickel.	Mountain Maid Reef, Colongolook.	
9	„ „ „	„ „	
10	Auriferous Breccia	Eleanora Gold and Antimony mining Company, Hill-grove, near Armidale.	Depth, 15 feet; lode, 6 feet wide. Yield up to 5½ ozs. per ton of gold.
11	„ „ „	„ „	
12	„ „ Granite	Timbarra	Yield, 1 oz. per ton. Depth, 35 feet
13	„ „ Quartz with blende, Galena, and pyrites.	Braidwood.	
14	„ „ „	„ „	
15	Auriferous Cement	Mount Ephraim, Hanging Rock.	
16	„ „ Quartz (crystallized) showing free gold.	„ „	
17	Auriferous Quartz	„ „	
18	„ „ „	Lady Matilda Reef, Nana Creek.	
19	„ „ „	Illabo Reef, Nana Creek.	
20	„ „ „	Advance Australia Reef, Nana Creek.	

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No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
21	Auriferous Quartz	Nana Creek.	
22	" "	Homeward Bound Reef, Nana Creek.	
23	" " (showing free gold.)	From the Colony.	
24	Auriferous Cement, showing free gold.	Lunatic, New England.	
25	Auriferous Quartz, containing metallic arsenic and calcite.	Golden Crown Reef, Lunatic.	
26	Auriferous Quartz, showing free gold.	Homeward Bound Reef, Little River, Braidwood.	Vein 1 foot 6 inches thick.
27	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Catherine G. M. Co., Eaglehawk, Windyey.	Vein from 12 to 18 inches thick.
28	" Quartz	Mount M'Donald.	
29	" silicious ferruginous deposit.	Brown's Creek Mine near Blayney.	From a fissure, which is in places 150 feet wide, in diorite. Average yield about 3 dwts. per ton.
30	Auriferous Copper ore ...		
31	" Pyritous Quartz.	New " South Wales Band and Albion Mine, Big Hill, Mitchell's Creek.	Vein " from 2 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 1 inch thick. Yield, 8 to 15 dwts. free gold per ton; concentrated pyrites 7 to 60 ozs. gold, and 23 ozs. silver per ton.
32	" Quartz	No. 7 Lady Matilda Reef, Nana Creek.	
33	" " showing free gold.	From the Colony.	
34	Auriferous pyrites, blend, and galena.	Braidwood.	
35	Concentrated Pyrites	Spring Creek, Major's Creek.	
36	" " "	" "	
37	" " calcined	" "	
38	" " "	Old " Line of Reef, Adelong.	
39	" "	Victoria Line of Reef, Adelong.	
40	" "	Old Line of Reef.	
41	" "	New Reform Company, Lucknow.	Yield, 100 ozs. gold per ton.
41A	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Challenger G.M. Co., Adelong.	Depth, 250 feet; reef 18 inches wide. Yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton
41B	" "	Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.	600 feet level; reef about 18 inches wide. Yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton.
41C	" Breccia, with stibnite.	Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine Hillgrove, near Armidale.	Yield up to 5½ ozs. gold per ton; lode, 6 feet wide. Depth, 10 feet.

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SILVER AND LEAD ORES.

Valuable lodes have been found in various parts of the Colony, but none of them have been extensively worked, with the exception of those at Boorook, the discovery of which is of comparatively recent date. The neglect of these important deposits is mainly due to want of knowledge of the proper modes of treating the several descriptions of ores. The quantity of silver raised to the end of 1882—chiefly from the Boorook Mines—is 765,397 ounces, valued at £137,429.

The lodes of galena which have been opened have not as yet been worked with profit.

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
42	Argentiferous Pyrites	Golden Age, Boorook...	Yield, silver, 180·35; gold, 1·05 ozs. per ton.
43	" "	" " ...	Yield, silver, 106·15; gold, 0·75 ozs. per ton.
44	" "	" " ...	Yield, silver, 285·60; gold, 2·20 ozs. per ton.
45	Chloride and Sulphide of Silver	Addison's Lode, Boorook	Yield, silver, 238·60; gold, 2·00 ozs. per ton.
46	Chloride of Silver ...	Golden Age "	Yield, silver, 181·65; gold, 1·15 ozs. per ton.
47	Chloride and Sulphide of Silver	Addison's Lode "	Yield, silver, 214·25; gold, 2·50 ozs. per ton.
48	" "	" "	Yield, silver, 212·15; gold, 5·00 ozs. per ton.
49	Silver Ore.....	Boorook.	
50	Chloride and Sulphide of Silver.	Silver King Mine, Boorook.	
51	" "	" "	
52	Chloride of Silver ...	" "	
53	Sulphide of Silver ...	Addison's Lode, Boorook	Silver, 164·20; gold, 1·50 ozs. per ton.
54	Chloride of Silver ...	Golden Age "	Silver, 288·10; gold, 2·50 ozs. per ton.
55	" "	Narangarie Silver Mines, near Denison Town.	Two assays gave 98 and 143 ozs. of silver per ton.
56	" "	Boorook.	
57	Argentiferous and Auriferous Mispickel	Moruya Silver Mine ...	Average width of lode, 19 inches from surface to 198 feet (greatest depth obtained). Yield up to 60 ozs. of silver, and 11½ ozs. of gold per ton.
58	Argentiferous with Blende and Galena	" "	
59	" "	Warrell Creek, Nam-buccera River.	
60	Argentiferous Galena	" "	
61	Argentiferous and Auriferous Blende, Galena, and Pyrites	Liddleton Silver Mines, near Hartley.	
62	Argentiferous and Auriferous Galena	Umberumberka Silver Mines, Barrier Range.	Assays up to 2,000 ozs. of silver per ton; lead, 68 %.
63	Argentiferous Galena	Mylora, near Yass	Yield, silver, 4 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; lead, 61·80%.
64	" "	Quedong.	
65	Argentiferous Galena, with Blende and Pyrites	Warrell Creek.	
66	Silver Ore (block) ...	Moruya Silver Mines...	See No. 57.

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No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
67	Argentiferous Galena	Umberumberka, Barrier Range.	N.W. boundary of the Colony.
68	" "	Thackeringa, Barrier Range.	
69	" "	Sinclair Silver Mine, 9 miles from Umberumberka.	

COPPER.

Several lodes of copper are being worked in the Colony, but some of the richest are at present beyond the reach of railway communication. Those which have been hitherto worked vary in thickness from 1 to 100 feet, and consist of ores which contain as high as 70 per cent. of metal. The copper is not unfrequently associated with gold, silver, and lead. The production of copper has increased in value from £1,400 in 1858, to £324,727 in 1882. The value of the total production of copper to the end of 1882 was £3,538,285. Numerous characteristic specimens and some large blocks of copper ore, also about 5 tons of metallic copper in ingots, are exhibited. The approximate area of cupriferous country in New South Wales is 6,713 square miles.

No.	Description.	Locality.
70	Cuprite and Carbonates (block)	New Mount Hope Copper Mine.
71	Cuprite (block)	Great Cobar "
72	Redruthite "	" "
73	Cuprite	Girilambone "
74	"	Great Cobar "
75	"	New Mount Hope "
76	" with Chalcopyrites and Malachite	" "
77	" with Malachite	Great Blayney "
78	Redruthite	Great Cobar "
79	"	Nymagee "
80	Chalcopyrites	Great Cobar "
81	"	" "
82	" with Melaeonite	Great Blayney "
83	"	" "
84	"	Cheshire Copper Mine, near Cudjoeong.
85	"	" "
86	"	Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
87	"	Nymagee Copper Mine.
88	"	New Mount Hope Copper Mine.
89	Melaconite and chalcopyrites	Great Blayney "
90	"	" "
91	Earthy Carbonate and Cuprite	New Mount Hope "
92	"	" "
93	Malachite	Great Cobar "
94	"	" "
95	"	" "
96	" with Chessylite	New Mount Hope "
97	Earthy Malachite "	Nymagee "
98	Malachite and "	Girilambone "
99	" " (concretionary)	" "
100	Chessylite	" "
101	"	" "
102	"	Great Cobar "
103	Copper Ore (auriferous)	Brown's Ck., Blayney "
104	Native Copper	Great Blayney "
105	" "	New South Wales "

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ANTIMONY.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of the Colony. The principal occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, and Cudjiegong Districts. Those on Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rocks of Devonian age. The ores consist of oxide and sulphide, and occur in irregular bunches, occasionally of considerable size, associated with quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes.

One of the lodes near Armidale contains free gold plainly visible to the naked eye.

Until quite recently but little attention has been devoted to the development of antimony lodes, but lately some of the lodes have been worked, especially in the Macleay and Armidale districts; and there is reason to believe that the output of the mineral will largely increase.

The quantity and value of antimony exported to the end of 1881 is 2,171 tons 18 cwt. value £74,519.

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
106	Stibnite (block)	Gara, near Armidale.	
107	„ and Cervantite (block).	Bolt's Mine, Carangula, Macleay River.	Depth, 40 feet; lode, 3 feet 6 inches.
108	„	John Thomas' Mineral Lease, Carangula, Macleay River.	Depth, 15 feet; lode, 3 feet wide.
109	„	Carangula Antimony Company.	Depth, 35 feet; lode, 15 to 50 inches wide.
110	„ (auriferous)	Eleanora Gold and Antimony Company, Hillgrove, near Armidale.	Assay: Metallic antimony, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; gold, 2 ozs. 12 dwts.; and silver, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. per ton.
111	„	„	
112	„	Caledonian Reef, Lunatic.	
113	„	Carangula Antimony Company.	No. 3, east lode, depth, 45 feet.
114	„	Perseverance Reef, Lunatic.	
115	„ (acicular crystals.)	Carangula Antimony Company.	No. 1 shaft, depth, 40 feet.
116	„	„	
117	„	Thomas' Mine, Carangula.	Depth, 15 feet; lode, 3 feet.
118	„	„	
118A	„	Gara, near Armidale.	
119	Cervantite and Stibnite.	Caledonian Reef, Lunatic.	
120	„	Thomas' Mine, Carangula.	Depth, 8 feet.
121	„	„	

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BISMUTH.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek District), Glen Innes, Elsmore, Tenterfield, and Adelong. At Kingsgate, near Glen Innes, a lode is reported to be 6 to 8 feet wide, from which samples of metallic bismuth have been taken, weighing from 1 to 5 pounds. Samples of the ores from this locality are shown in the collection.

No.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
122	Native Bismuth in lode stuff.	Kingsgate Bismuth Co., near Glen Innes.	Depth, 30 feet.
123	Native Bismuth with carbonate.	" "	" "
124	Native Bismuth and sulphide and carbonate.	Glen Innes Bismuth Co., Kingsgate.	
125	Native Bismuth in quartz	Kingsgate.	
126	Native Bismuth	" "	" 20 feet.
127	Sulphide of Bismuth	Glen Innes Bismuth Co., Kingsgate.	
128	Lode stuff containing Carbonate of Bismuth.	" "	Surface.
129	Carbonate of Bismuth ...	" "	Depth, 8 feet.
130	" "	" "	" "
131	Bismuth Ore (washed) ...	" "	
132	" "	" "	

TIN.

The approximate area of the Tin-fields in New South Wales is 5,440,000 acres. According to the official report of Harrie Wood, Esq., Under-Secretary for Mines, the value of the total production of the tin to the end of 1882 amounts to £5,173,038. The tin ore therefore ranks next in importance to gold and coal as a source of wealth to the Colony. The existence of tin in New South Wales was known for many years, but it was not till 1871 that any attempt was made to turn this mineral to account as a marketable commodity. The most extensive deposits of ore have been found in the northern portion of the Colony, but tin has also been discovered in other districts. The value of the tin obtained in 1872 was £47,703, in 1873 the value amounted to £334,436, and in 1882 to £833,461; the total value of the production to that date being £5,173,038. The ore has hitherto been obtained in the beds of watercourses, and it is separated from the soil by sluicing. In some localities extremely rich deposits of drift tin have been found in the beds of ancient streams, at a depth from 60 to 80 feet below the surface; but it more frequently happens that the overlying soil is only a few feet in thickness. Valuable lodes or reefs have also been discovered, and in some places crushing machinery has been erected to extract the ore. The tin-bearing granites of New South Wales belong to the same geological era as those of Cornwall. Many years will elapse before the ground now being worked will be exhausted, so that the tin-fields open a wide scope for the

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employment of the labouring classes. Recent discoveries of comparatively deep deposits of stream tin prove how little our tin-bearing lands have been explored, and how richly they compensate the explorers. The tin ores exhibited in the New South Wales Court are numerous, and show the different forms in which this mineral has been found in the Colony.

No.	Description.	Locality.
133	Lode Tin (block)	Torrington Tin Lode, Mole Table-land. Depth, 50 feet ; lode, 2 feet thick.
134	"	Ottery Lode, Tent Hill.
135	Lode Tin in griesen	Newstead, New England.
136	"	King Tin-mining Co., Pheasant Creek, New England.
137	"	Gulf Stream Mine, The Gulf, New England.
138	"	Butler's Lode, Mole Table-land, New England. Depth, 25 feet ; lode, 4 feet thick.
140	"	Elliott & Co.'s Lode, Vegetable Creek, New England.
141	"	Butler's Lode, Gulf Creek, New England.
142	"	New England.
143	" in griesen	"
144	"	Torrington Tin Lode, Mole Table-land, New England. Depth, 50 feet ; lode, 2 feet thick.
145	"	Ford & Co.'s Lode, Black Swamp, New England.
146	"	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table-land, New England. Depth, 35 feet ; lode, 3 feet thick.
147	"	No. 3 Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill, New England. Lode, from 2 to 4 feet 6 inches thick.
148	"	New England.
149	"	"
150	"	Dutchman's Lode, Mole Table-land, New England.
151	"	Dividing Range between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks, New England.
152	"	Strathbogie, near Vegetable Creek, New England.
153	"	Hall's Lode, The Grampians, New England.
154	" with beryl	Old Gulf Lode, The Gulf, New England.
155	"	Gaden's Shaft, The Gulf, New England.
156	"	Brown's Gully, The Gulf, New England.
157	"	Bates' Lode, Mole Table-land, New England.
158	"	Blair's Lode, The Gulf, New England.
159	"	Dan O'Connell Lode, Parish Highland Home, New England.
160	" crystals	Hall's Claim, The Grampians, New England.
161	"	"
162	"	Gordon's Selection, Strathbogie, New England.
163	"	New England.
164	"	Glen Creek, New England.
165	"	"
166	"	Tingha, New England.
167	Stanniferous cement	Mole Table-land, New England.
168	" "	New England.
169	" "	"
170	" "	Bailey's Shaft, Strathbogie, New England.
171	Tertiary Siliceous grit, containing stream tin and fossil wood.	Vegetable Creek, New England.
172	Stanniferous wash, cement	Vegetable Creek, New England.
173	" "	"
174	" "	Lady Mary Mine, Stannifer, New England.

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No.	Description.	Locality.
175	Stanniferous wash, cement	New England.
176	" "	Rose Valley, Vegetable Creek, New England.
177	" "	Vegetable Creek, New England.
178	" "	The Grampians, New England.
179	" "	Vegetable Creek, New England.
180	" "	Jealousy Mine, New England.
181	" "	O'Donnell's Mine, Rose Valley, New England.
182	" "	Elsmore, New England.
183	" "	Flannery's Wesley Mine, Vegetable Creek, New Eng- land. Depth, 165 feet.
184	" "	Gulf Stream Mine, New England.
185	" "	O'Donnell's Mine, Rose Valley, New England.
186	" "	Deep Lead, Fox's Claim, Vegetable Creek, New Eng- land. Depth, 165 feet.
187	" "	Vegetable Creek, New England.
188	" "	" "
189	Stream Tin	Moore & Co.'s Vegetable Creek Tin Mine, New England. Surface, depth, 1 to 2 feet.
190	"	Flannery's Mine, Vegetable Creek, New England.
191	" (coarse)	Moore & Co.'s Rothschild Mine, New England. Depth, 1 to 15 feet.
192	" (finer)	Moore & Co.'s Rothschild Mine, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 1 to 15 feet.
193	" (finest)	Moore & Co.'s Rothschild Mine, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 1 to 15 feet.
194	"	Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 42 feet.
195	"	Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 42 feet.
196	"	Deep Lead, Graveyard Creek, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 70 feet.
197	"	Deep Lead, Graveyard Creek, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 50 feet.
198	" (surface)	Sheep-station Gully, Strathlogie North, New England.
199	"	Vegetable Creek, New England.
200	"	" "
201	"	Original Deep Lead, Vegetable Creek, New England.
202	"	Y. Water-holes, Vegetable Creek, New England. Depth, 40 feet; thickness of wash, 4 feet.
203	"	Glen Creek, New England.
204	" (surface)	From a gutter on ridge falling into Graveyard Creek, New England.
205	"	Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, Graveyard Creek, New England. Depth, 60 feet.
206	" (surfacing)	Portion 729, between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks, New England.
207	Toad's-eye Tin (wood tin)	Grenfell.
208	Tin Nugget	Hall's Claim, The Grampians, New England.
209	" (stream tin)	Cadell and Hall's Claim, Nugget Ground, The Gulf, New England.
210	" "	Deepsinkers' Mine, Cope's Creek, New England.
211	Stream Tin	Deep Lead, Rose Valley, Vegetable Creek, New England.
212	"	Pemberty's Claim, Elsmore, New England.

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IRON AND MANGANESE.

Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and lime-stone in several parts of the Colony. Furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., have recently been erected at Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron; and it is expected that the demand for iron in the Colony will be supplied by metal locally produced. Hematite, magnetic, chrome, and other iron ores are shown in the mineral collection. The ore found at Mittagong, in the Southern District, contains about 66 per cent. of iron. Speaking of the deposits of iron ore at Wallerawang, Professor Liversidge says—"They contain two varieties of iron—magnetite, or the magnetic oxide of iron, and the brown hematite or goethite—the hydrated oxide; then in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called clay bands which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hematites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent. of metallic iron, against some 50 per cent. contained by the hematites. A highly ferruginous garnet rock accompanies the veins of magnetite; this garnet rock is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity it would impart to the slag." The approximate area of iron ore deposits is 1,400 square miles. The value of the iron raised to end of December, 1882, amounts to £154,581 0s. 4d.

Manganese ores have been found in considerable quantities, but owing to cost of carriage to seaboard cannot at present be profitably worked.

No.	Description.	Locality.
213	Block of Iron Ore	Fitzroy Iron Mines, near Mittagong.
214	Garnet Iron Ore	Wallerawang.
215	"	"
216	Brown Hematite	"
217	"	Mittagong.
218	"	"
219	"	Borro, Long Swamp, between Goulburn and Bungendore.
220	Chrome Iron	Tamworth Chrome Iron Company's Mine.
221	"	Ironbarks, near Barraba.
222	Oxide of Manganese	Mihi Creek, 15 miles from Armidale. Assay: Manganese, 75·86 per cent.; Cobalt, a trace.*
223	"	Bendemeer.
224	Magnetic Iron, with sulphide of Copper	Near Binalong.
224a	Brown Iron Ore	Mittagong.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

VARIOUS SPECIMENS, INCLUDING ZINC, ASBESTOS, GEM-STONES, &c.

Zinc-blende is of frequent occurrence in the auriferous and other veins, but has hitherto not been found in sufficient quantity to pay.

Asbestos of good quality, in veins in serpentine is found in the Gundagai and Bathurst Districts, but the veins have not been much explored.

The Gem-stones found in the Colony include the diamond, sapphire, Oriental emerald, emerald, ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, chrysolite, topaz, cairngorm, onyx, &c., which have been found in the gold and tin-bearing drifts and river gravels in numerous localities.

No.	Description.	Locality.
225	Pyrrhotine	Golden Crown Reef, Lunatic.
226	"	Vegetable Creek.
227	" and blende	Ottery's Lode, Vegetable Creek.
228	"	"
229	Mispickel and Blende in fluor-spar	Hall's Claim, The Champions.
230	Mispickel	Folkestone Lode, Mole Table-land.
231	Blende and Pyrites	Major's Creek, Braidwood.
232	Mispickel	Moruya.
233	"	Mann River.
234	Native Arsenic	Golden Crown Reef, Lunatic.
235	"	"
236	Wolfram	Hogue's Creek, Parish Boyd, County Gough.
237	"	"
238	Molybdenite	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
239	Scheelite with Stibnite	Eleanor Gold and Antimony Mine, Hill-grove, near Armidale.
240	Gypsum	Mount Brown, Albert District.
241	Magnesite	Kempsey, Macleay River.
242	"	"
243	Quartz Crystals	Dutchman Tin-mine, Mole Table-land.
244	"	"
245	Asbestos	Jones Creek, Gundagai.
246	"	"
247	"	"
248	Gem Sand	Bingera.
249	Topaz	Vegetable Creek.
250	Beryl in lode stuff	Gulf Stream Tin-mine, New England.
251	Beryl	Vegetable Creek, New England.
252	Gem Stones	New South Wales.

VARIOUS ROCK SPECIMENS.

No.	Description.	Locality.
253	Tertiary basalt, overlying tin drift	Wesley's Mine, New England.
254	" vesicular basalt	Portion No. 236, Parish of Anderson, County Gough.
255	Fine-grained Granite	Torrington Tin-mine, Mole Table-land.
256	Hornblende	Glen Innes.
257	Granite	Trial Bay.
258	Altered Devonian rock	Rose Valley Tin-mine, Vegetable Creek.
259	" conglomerate	Vegetable Creek.
260	" slate	"

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.	Description.	Locality.
261	Griesen containing tin crystals	Ding Dong, County Cough.
262	Siliceous Stanniferous Cement.....	Campbell's Ground, Vegetable Creek.
263	Shale.....	Blackheath.
264	Sandstone (Hawkesbury)	Sydney.
265	Schist	Oberon.
266	Marble Limestone	Kempsey, Macleay River.
267	"	" "
268	"	Wallerawang.
269	"	" "
270	"	Tamworth.

COAL.

The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles. The principal coal-beds exist along the coast to the north and south of Sydney. The mines first opened are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply. In many districts the coal crops out on the face of the hills, and can be cheaply got by driving tunnels. The coal-shipping facilities at Newcastle are by staiths and steam and hydraulic cranes. Full descriptions of the various coal-seams worked in New South Wales have been given by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, in the Annual Reports of the Department of Mines. Writing of the upper coal measures in the Western District, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.) says: "They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the lower coal measures, and overlaid by more than 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. Eleven seams of coal have been counted in them; the lowest, which is 10 feet thick, lies about 25 feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked by the Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, and Vale of Clwydd Collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface on the railway line near Bowenfels. It dips at a low angle of 3 to 5 degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked; and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east it will be inexhaustible for generations to come." The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised, and in 1882, 2,109,282 tons. Several seams of petroleum coal have been found, and the coal from two of them is retorted for the manufacture of "kerosene oil." Their thickness varies from 2 to 5 feet. The Hartley shale yields 160 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power equal to forty candles. The total production of coal to December 31st, 1882, was 25,990,761 tons, of the value of £13,204,272 13s. 8d., and of petroleum coal 289,349 tons, of the value of £665,160 15s. 8d. Sections and samples of the coal seams worked in the Northern, Western, and Southern Coal-fields are exhibited.

No.	Description.	Locality.
271	Bituminous Coal	Northern Coal-field.
272	Semi-bituminous Coal	Southern Coal-field.
273	Do	Western Coal-field.
274	Boghead Mineral or Kerosene Shale.	New South Wales Shale and Oil Company's Mine, Hartley. Seam, 3 feet 2 inches thick. Yield, 150 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton.
275	Do	Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company, Joadja Creek, near Berrima. Seam, 1 foot 6 inches. Yield, about 150 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.	Genus and Species.	Locality.
38	Aviculopecten Illawarrensis.....	Wollongong.
39	Aphanaia Mitchelli	Newcastle.
40	Edmondia nobilissima	Ravensfield.
41	Sanguinolites	Newcastle.
42	Pachydomus politus	"
43	Maonia	Wollongong.
44	Conularia inornata	Newcastle.
45	Chetetes radians	Singleton.
46	Euomphalus.....	Newcastle.
47	Pleurotomaria	"
48	Goniatites micromphalus	Ravensfield.
49	Lepidodendron Veltheimianum	Between Canowindra and Eagowra.

PERMIAN.

51	Glossopteris	Nobby's and Adamstown, Newcastle.
52	"	" "
53	"	" "
54	"	" "
55	"	" "
56	"	" "
57	Vertebraria Australis	Waratah Colliery, Raspberry Gully, Newcastle.
58	" "	" " "
59	" "	" " "
60	Phyllothea Australis	Nobby's, Newcastle.
61	" "	" "
62	" "	" "
63	" "	" "
64	Sphenopteris	" "

TRIASSIC (?).

65	Shale with plant impressions	Hawkesbury Sandstone, Sydney.
66	Unio Wianamattensis	Goodlet and Smith's Quarry, Waterloo,
67	" "	Sydney.

CRETACEOUS.

68	Arca	Mount Wilson Well, Darling River District.
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LOWER MIOCENE.

69	Leaf impressions	Dalton.
70	"	"
71	"	"
72	"	"

PLIOCENE.

73	Penteune Clarkei	Forest Reefs.
74	Spondylostrobus Smythii	"
75	Rhytidocaryon Wilkinsoni	"

POST PLIOCENE.

76	Bones from Caves	6 miles from Wellington.
77	" "	"
78	" "	"

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No.	Genus and Species.	Locality.
CASTS OF POST PLIOGENE MARSUPIALS, &c.		
79	Lower jaw of <i>Diprotodon Australis</i>	New South Wales.
80	Portion of femur of "	"
81	" of humerus of "	"
82	" of ulna of "	"
83	" of pelvis of "	"
84	Marsupial bone of "	"
85	Os calcis of "	"
86	Upper incisor of "	"
87	Lower jaw of <i>Nototherium</i>	"
88	Skull of " <i>trilobus</i>	"
89	Lower jaw of <i>Macropus</i>	"
90	Lower jaw of <i>Wombat</i>	"
91	Ulna of "	"
92	Humerus of "	"
93	Portion of lower end of fibula of <i>Wombat</i>	"
94	" of pelvis of a reptile ..	"
95	Portion of upper jaw of <i>Thylacoleo</i>	"
96	" of lower jaw of "	"
	" of lower jaw, with premolar <i>Thylacoleo</i> .	"
97	Portion of lower jaw, with incisor and	"
98	premolar <i>Thylacoleo</i> .	"
99	Portion of humerus of <i>Echidna</i>	"
100	" of femur "	"

88. **MOUNT KEMBLA COAL AND OIL CO.,** Office, 78, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Semi-bituminous Coal.

89. **NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL CO.,** 3, Hunter-street, Sydney.—Boghead Mineral (or Kerosene) Shale, from their mine at Mount York, Hartley. Seam, 3ft. 2in. thick, yield 18,000 cubic feet of gas, or 160 gallons of crude oil per ton.

90. **NORTH, J. B.,** 105, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Coal from Katoomba Colliery.—Seam, 4ft. 3in. in thickness.—Also Kerosene Shale from Katoomba.

91. **RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,** Locomotive Branch, Government Railway Works, Sydney—(extracted from Minerals by Mr. Conrad Icke, late of Newcastle, N.S.W.)

Chrome Ironstone.

Chrome Yellow.

Chromate from New South Wales Antimony Ore (Kempsey district).

Ingot of Star Antimony.

Antimony Ore from Armidale.

Ingot of Star Antimony.

Nickel Ore from New Caledonia.

Piece of pure Nickel, handle of German silver.

92. **WALLERAWANG IRON CO. (Limited),** Exhibited by Mr. J. B. North, of 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, a shareholder.—Iron Ore, Limestone.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 54.—Indigenous Timbers and other Forest Products.

93. **BRAY, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.**—Australian Woods (in panels 12 inches long by 6 inches wide, one side polished).

1. Ironbark wood.
2. Black wattle or lignum vitæ wood.
3. Native cherry wood.
4. Myall wood.
5. Apple-tree wood.
6. Pine wood.
7. Mimosa wood, known also as wattle.
8. Red gum wood.
9. Stringybark.
10. Kurrajong wood.
11. White box wood.
12. Yellow box wood.

94. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Collection of Timbers, procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines of New South Wales, by the authority of the Minister, and prepared at the expense of the Commission to order by Messrs. John Taylor & Co. of Sussex-street, Sydney.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
25 A. (quarter section)	Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber highly valued for strength and durability, especially for piles and posts in damp ground; used also for ship-building, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, and numerous other purposes. H. 60-80; D. 6-8. <i>Habitat</i> —River banks and flats subject to inundation; Murray River and other Southern districts.
25 A. railway sleeper	Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Same as preceding species.
1 B.	Spotted Gum.	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used in ship-building, for bridges, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, cubes for street-paving, staves, shingles, and general building purposes requiring a strong, close-grained, and durable timber. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
2 B.	Mahogany ...	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for ships' knees, shingles, posts, and general building purposes; not liable to shrink, and lasting underground. H. 80-120; D. 2 3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
3 B.	Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber tough, strong, hard, heavy, and durable; largely used for railway works, bridges, piles for wharves, girders, wheelwrights' work, rails, shingles, &c. H. 80-100; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Interior and Southern districts.
4 B.	Grey Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber similar in quality and used for same purposes as Red Ironbark. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
5 B.	Honeysuckle	<i>Banksia integrifolia.</i> Ord.— Proteaceae.	Timber tough; used for knees of boats, bullock-yokes, &c. H. 30-40; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Sandy beaches, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
6 B.	Redwood or Peppermint.	<i>Eucalyptus piperita.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber durable, known to have kept sound in moist soil for forty years; used for posts, shingles, house-building, &c. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts.
7 B.	Mangrove.....	<i>Avicennia officinalis.</i> Ord.— Verbenaceae.	Timber used for boat-building, bullock-yokes, mallets, &c., and burnt for its ash, which is used in soap-making; leaves eaten by cattle, and considered very nutritious. H. 12-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —In salt water estuaries, extending along the Australian sea-coast.
8 B.	Mountain Ash	<i>Eucalyptus virgata.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber splits freely, and is used for shingles, palings, rails, and house-building. H. 90-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On high mountains and on the sea-coast, Southern and Western districts.
9 B.	Sassafras	<i>Doryphora sassafras.</i> Ord.— Monimiaceae.	Timber fragrant, and disagreeable to all kinds of vermin, soft and weak; used for lining inside of houses, furniture, &c.; bark contains a medicinal property, which is valued as a tonic. H. 60-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
10 B...	Blackwood or Black Sally.	<i>Acacia melanoxylon.</i> Ord.— Leguminosae.	Timber dark-coloured, hard and close-grained; much valued for furniture, picture-frames, cabinet-work, fencing, bridges, &c. H. 40-60. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts.
11 B.	Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber close-grained and durable, almost as hard as iron when dry; used for housebuilding, machinery, railway-sleepers, bridges, &c. H. 100-150. D. 3-6. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich soil on river banks and flats, Southern district.
12 B.	Bloodwood ...	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber durable, used for posts, piles, rails, &c.; very durable underground in damp situations. H. 80-100. D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
13 B.	Hickory	<i>Acacia sp.?</i> ... Ord.— Leguminosae.	Timber, tough, used for tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 50-60. D. 12-15 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush gullies, Southern coast district.
14 B.	Woollybutt ...	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia.</i> Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber used for felloes, shafts, spokes, agricultural implements, house-building, &c. H. 100-130. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich alluvial flats along river banks, Southern and other districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
15 B.	Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber splits freely, and is used for house-building, fencing, &c. H. 100-150. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern coast districts.
16 B.	Mountain Gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber very tough, and said to be the most durable and best timber in the Braidwood district; used for bridges, girders, planking, wheelwrights' work, &c. H. 100-150. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On mountains, Southern coast districts.
17 B.	Beech or Swamp Mahogany.	<i>Tristania snaveolens</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for buggy and coach-frames, tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 50-60. D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist situations, Northern and Southern brush forests.
18 B.	Stringy-bark (thin brown bark.)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for palings, rails, shingles, and general building purposes. Bark used for roofing houses and sheds. H. 50-60. D. 15-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Poor stony ridges, Southern coast districts.
19 B.	Stringy-bark (thick white bark.)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber similar in quality and used for same purposes as the preceding species. H. 50-60. D. 15-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Poor stony ridges Southern coast districts.
20 B.	Scrub Myrtle.	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; used for tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 20-30. D. 9 inches 1 ft. <i>Habitat</i> —Damp places, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
21 B.	Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; much valued, and extensively used in house carpentry, bridge planking, ships' decks, cubs, &c. H. 100-150. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coasts districts.
22 B.	White Box ...	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough and durable; used for making harrows, ploughs, dray poles and bodies, &c. H. 90-100. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On rich open forest land near the sea, Southern coast districts.
23 B.	Beef-wood ...	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> . Ord.— Proteaceæ.	Timber red-coloured; used for making furniture, picture-frames, walking-sticks, veneering, fancy and coopers' work. H. 40-80. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Southern and Northern districts.
24 B.	Coachwood or Lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> . Ord.— Saxifragaceæ	Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for joiners' and cabinet work, boat and coach building, tool-handles, &c. H. 50-70. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern coast districts.
25 B.	Round-leaved Box.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for making harrows, ploughs, bridges, &c. H. 50-60. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —On open forest ridges, Southern coast districts.
6 B.	Ribbon or Bastard Box	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber heavy and close-grained; used for bridge and house-building, ship-building, plough-beams, wheelwrights' work, &c. H. 50-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Open forest ridges, Northern and Southern coast districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
1 C.	She Ironbark..	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Used for railway works, such as bridges, sleepers, carriages, &c.; timber very durable. H. 100-150. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts.
2 C.	Red Ironbark..	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for similar purposes to the preceding species; hard and durable. H. 80-100. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts, common.
3 C.	White Ironbark.	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for railway and other works; is hard, tough, and durable. H. 100-150. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts.
4 C.	Grey Gum ...	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and durable; excellent for railway sleepers and other purposes. H. 100-150. D. 3-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
5 C.	Tallow-wood..	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for flooring and other building purposes requiring strength and durability; wood, as local name implies, of a greasy nature. H. 100-150. D. 3-6. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
6 C.	Water Gum (small-leaved.)	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for axe and other handles, cogs of wheels, &c. H. 80-100. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
7 C.	Broad-leaved Apple-tree.	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber subject to gum-veins; used for naves and spokes of wheels, blocks, &c. H. 80-100. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
8 C.	Black Stave-wood.	<i>Tarrietia actinodendron</i> . Ord.— Sterculiaceæ.	Timber strong and close-grained; used for staves and building purposes. H. 70-80. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
9 C.	Turpentine ...	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	One of the most valuable known timbers for piles in salt or fresh water, as it is proof against the Tereido insect; used also for sleepers, ship-building, and other purposes requiring a strong and durable timber. H. 150-180. D. 4-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush and open forest country, nearly throughout the Colony.
10 C.	Maiden's Blush	<i>Sloanea Australis</i> . Ord.— Tiliaceæ.	Timber soft and durable, used for cabinet and ornamental purposes. H. 80-100. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
11 C.	Coachwood or Lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> . Ord.— Saxifragaceæ.	Timber soft, tough, and durable; emitting an agreeable fragrance; used for coach-building, staves, and cabinet-work. H. 100-150. D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
12 C.	Flooded Gum.	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	An excellent durable timber, used for ship-building, flooring-boards, weather-boards, and building purposes generally. H. 100-150. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Margin of brush forests and damp places, Northern and Southern districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
13 C.	Brush Bastard or White Box.....	<i>Tristania conferta</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, and durable; used in the construction of wharves and bridges, and for ship-building, &c. Much valued as an ornamental shade tree. H. 100-150. D. 3-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Common in brush forests in Northern and Southern districts.
14 C.	Large-leaved Water Gum	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, heavy, tough, and beautifully marked; used for tool-handles, poles of drays, ribs of boats, &c. H. 40-60. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of water-courses, Northern brush forests.
15 C.	Black Myrtle	<i>Cargillia pentamera</i> . Ord.— Ebenaceæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, and durable. H. 80-100. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
16 C.	Swamp Oak...	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i> . Ord.— Casuarinææ.	Timber used for shingles and staves. H. 50-60. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts, on banks of creeks and marshy places.
17 C.	White or Broad-leaved Tea-tree.....	<i>Melaleuca leucodendron</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, heavy, and close-grained; said to be almost imperishable underground in moist places, used for piles, posts, ship-building, &c. H. 40-50. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Marshy places in Northern and Southern coast districts.
18 C.	Lignum Vite	<i>Myrtus acmenoides</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber very hard, durable, and tough; used by coachbuilders, &c. H. 60-70. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
19 C.	Brush Cherry	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber elastic; used for staves, oars, boat-building, &c. Fruit edible, acid, makes a good preserve. H. 50-80. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
20 C.	Forest Oak	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> . Ord.— Casuarinææ.	Timber used for shingles and cabinet-work. H. 60-80. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common on open forest ridges, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
21 C.	Yellow-wood..	<i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i> . Ord.— Meliaceæ.	Timber yellow when fresh, hard, and used for cabinet purposes. H. 60-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
22 C.	Forest Oak ...	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> . Ord.— Casuarinææ.	Timber used for shingles and cabinet-work. H. 60-80. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common on open forest ridges, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
23 C.	Coachwood or Lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> . Ord.— Saxifragaceæ.	Timber fragrant, soft, close-grained and tough; used for cabinet and joiners' work, coachbuilding, &c. H. 100-150. D. 2-2½. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
24 C.	Red Ash	<i>Orites excelsa</i> . Ord.— Proteaceæ.	Timber used for shingles, farm implements, and various purposes; it is hard and durable. H. 70-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern brush forests.
25 C.	Broad, long-leaved Water Gum.	<i>Tristania laurina</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough and close-grained; used for tool-handles, cogs of wheels, &c. H. 50-60. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks, in shady places, Northern coast districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
26 C.	Brush Cherry	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Same as No. 19 C, already described.
27 C.	Beech, or White Beech	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> . Ord.— Verbenaceae.	Timber much valued for flooring-boards and ships' decks, &c.; silvery white, and not liable to shrink. H. 100-150. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
28 C.	Swamp Mahogany.	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber much valued for shingles, wheelwrights' work, shipbuilding, and building purposes generally. H. 100-150. D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Swampy places in Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
29 C.	Black Iron-bark.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber used for girders, beams, and railway works; said to be a rare distinct species, only recently discovered. H. 150-170. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On the margin of and in the brush forests.
30 C.	Pricklyleaved Teatree.	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceae.	Timber very hard, heavy, and close-grained; excellent for posts in damp situations, piles, &c., and said never to be known to decay. H. 50-80. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Damp situations, Northern districts.
31 C.	Red Cedar ...	<i>Cedrela australis</i> . Ord.— Meliaceae.	One of the most useful and valuable timbers known, being very durable, easily worked, and most excellent for furniture and all descriptions of ornamental indoor work. H. 150-180. D. 4-8. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to the gorges and eastern slopes of the Northern coast ranges.
32 C.	White Cedar	<i>Melia australis</i> . Ord.— Meliaceae.	Timber soft, not durable, easily worked, and sometimes used for shingles; flowers fragrant, a good deciduous shade tree. H. 50-80. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist places in the Northern brush forests chiefly.
33 C.	Golden Green Wattle.	<i>Acacia</i> , sp.? Ord.— Leguminosae.	Timber sometimes used for axe-handles, &c.; the bark very valuable and in great demand for tanning purposes. H. 50-70. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich moist flats, Northern coast district.
34 C.	Mountain Ash..	Genus? Ord.— Sapindaceae.	Timber excellent for staves, oars, wheels, tool-handles, and for boat and house-building purposes; very durable, free from knots, and straight-grained. H. 150-200. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
35 C.	Yellow Cedar	<i>Rhus rhodantha</i> . Ord.— Anacardiaceae.	Timber yellow when fresh, close-grained, and useful for various purposes. H. 70-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern districts.
1 D.	Hoop, Moreton Bay or Colonial Pine	<i>Arancaria Cunninghamii</i> . Ord.— Coniferae.	Timber, white, easily worked, decays rapidly if exposed; used chiefly for indoor work. The pine from the mountains is preferred to that grown on the lowlands near the coast. H. 100-150. D. 4-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Mountains and brush forests, Northern Districts.
2 D.	Laurel or White Sycamore.	<i>Stereulia discolor</i> . Ord.— Stereuliaceae.	Timber said to be good, but rarely used. H. 30-60. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Forest brushes, Clarence and other Northern districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
3 D.	Light Yellow-wood.	Genus ?	Timber not used, but considered suitable for fancy purposes. H. 30-40. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Clarence district.
4 D.	Native Tamarind.	Diplogottis Cunninghamii. Ord.— Sapindaceæ.	Timber close-grained, durable; not used, but suitable for various purposes. Fruit edible H. 40-60. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests Northern and Southern districts.
5 D.	Pencil Cedar.	Sloanea Woollsi. Ord.— Tiliaceæ.	Timber used for lining houses, &c. H. 40-50 D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
6 D.	Beefwood.	Stenocarpus salignus. Ord.— Proteaceæ.	Timber red-coloured, hard, close-grained, and easily split; used for veneering, cooper's work, fancy-work, &c. H. 70-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
7 D.	Three-veined Myrtle.	Rhodanmia trinervia. Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber, hard and close-grained; not used. H. 20-30. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
8 D.	Light Yellow-wood.	Daphnandra micrantha. Ord.— Monimiaceæ.	Timber yellow when fresh, easily worked and takes a good polish. H. 40-60. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence and other Northern brush forests.
9 D.	Silky Oak.	Grevillea robusta. Ord.— Proteaceæ.	Timber much valued for staves, lining houses, and other purposes. H. 70-80. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
10 D.	Not known....	Genus ?	Timber used for fancy purposes. H. 20-25. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence brush forests.
11 D.	Black Myrtle.	Cargillia pentameria.	Timber soft when fresh, tough and durable. H. 80-100. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
12 D.	Not known ..	Genus ?	H. 20-30. D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence district.
13 D.	Bastard Myall.	Acacia Cunninghamii. Ord.— Leguminosæ.	Timber, dark-coloured, hard, heavy, and close-grained; would be useful for cabinet purposes. H. 10-20. D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
14 D.	Sassafras or Bitter Bark.	Doryphora sassafras.	Already described.
15 D.	Cypress Pine.	Frenela Macleayana.	Timber used for indoor purposes. H. 20-30. D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern districts.
16 D.	Mountain Ash.	Genus ? Ord.— Laurineæ.	Timber described as good and suitable for various purposes, but not used. H. 30-40. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Mountain brush forests, Clarence district.
17 D.	Sally Wattle.	Acacia sp. ? Ord.— Leguminosæ.	Timber good, but not used. H. 20-30. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks, Northern districts.
18 D.	Corkwood or Pitury.	Duboisia myoporoides. Ord.— Scrophulariaceæ.	Timber white, soft, close-grained and firm; used for carving and wood-engraving; bark resembles the cork oak, and it is used medicinally. H. 20-25. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
19 D.	White Bark...	Genus? Ord.— Laurineæ.	Timber described as good, but not used. H. 20-30. D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
20 D.	Rosewood	Dysoxylon Fraserianum Ord.— Meliaceæ.	Timber fragrant, and much valued for indoor work, furniture, cabinet-work, turning, wood-engraving, &c. H. 50-70. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern districts.
21 D.	White Beech.	Genus?	Timber used for flooring boards, ships' decks, &c. H. 70-80. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
22 D.	Black Apple..	Genus? Ord.— Laurineæ.	Timber not used. H. 30-40. D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
23 D.	Ironwood or Stavewood.	Tarrictia actinodendron.	Timber used for staves and building purposes. H. 50-70. D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
24 D.	Grass-tree.....	Xanthorrhoea arborea. Ord.— Liliaceæ.	A valuable gum or resin is obtained from the stem of this plant. H. 12-16. D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
25 D.	Bangalow Palm	Ptychosperma elegans. Ord.— Palmeæ.	A very ornamental feathery-leaved palm, stems sometimes used for fencing. H. 100-130. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern brush forests.
1 E.	Black or Red Pine.	Frenela Endlicherii. Ord.— Coniferae.	Timber beautifully mottled and striped with black, white, and yellow; much used and valued in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts for the interior lining and roofing of houses, mantle-pieces, skirting boards, &c. H. 60-90. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry sandy ridges chiefly, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts.
2 E.	White or Common Pine.	Frenela robusta. Ord.— Coniferae.	Timber much used in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts in the construction of weather-board houses, for fencing, telegraph poles, &c. This is the common scrub pine of the interior, millions of acres of land being so densely covered with it as to be rendered useless. H. 60-90. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich flats and low sandy ridges, Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.
3 E.	Bull Oak	Casuarina equisetifolia Ord.— Casuarineæ.	Timber used for log-fencing, gates, and shingles; not much valued. H. 30-40. D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich soil, Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.
4 E.	She Oak	Casuarina suberosaform.	Timber used for bullock-yokes, malls, tool-handles, &c.; very valuable fodder trees;
5 E.	He Oak.....	Casuarina suberosa mas. Ord.— Casuarineæ.	largely used and much valued in the interior districts as food for stock during periods of drought. H. 20-30. D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry sandy ridges, Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
6 E.	Red or Flooded Gum.	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber much valued for strength and durability, and extensively used for bridges, waggons, railway sleepers, wheelwrights' work, ship-building, &c., and largely used and greatly valued for durability as piles and posts in damp situations. H. 80-120. D. 6-8. <i>Habitat</i> —River flats subject to inundation, Murray River and other Southern districts.
7 E.	Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	This species is not generally known, but the timber is valued for fencing, and it is said to be one of the best kinds of the Southern box. H. 30-50. D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to dry, stony ridges in the Lachlan district.
8 E.	White Box.....	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber durable; used for fencing, uprights, rafters, &c. H. 50-60. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Principally on rich flat land; distributed over the Lachlan and other Southern districts.
9 E.	Yellow Box...	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> . Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, durable, and close-grained; used chiefly by wood-engravers. An excellent shade tree. H. 40-50. D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common in Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and other Southern districts.
10 E.	Stringybark...	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ? Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, tough, and durable; used for posts in fencing, supports in mines, &c.; bark used for roofs of houses, &c. H. 80-100. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly on dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts, widely distributed.
11 E.	Silver-leaved Boree or Myall.	<i>Acacia</i> sp? Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber fragrant, hard, heavy, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet-work, veneering picture frames, pipe-making, &c. This is one of the most valuable fodder trees in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts. H. 20-30; D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Generally fringing the margin of plains, in rich moist soil, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
12 E.	Yarren or Myall.	<i>Acacia</i> sp? Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber similar to Boree; used for stockwhip handles, cabinet-work, pipes, picture-frames, veneering, &c.; leaves eaten by stock, but not so good feed as Boree. H. 20-30. D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Intermixed with box, pine, and other trees, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
13 E.	Currawang or Spear-wood.	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> . Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber hard, tough, heavy, and close-grained; used for gates, buggy-poles, furniture, &c., and by the aborigines for boomerangs and spears; leaves eaten by stock. H. 20-30. D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly on summit of dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
14 E.	Umbrella Bush	<i>Acacia</i> sp? Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber similar to and used for same purposes as Yarren; leaves eaten by stock; and it is an excellent shade tree. H. 15-20. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Open plains or margin of plains, in rich moist soil, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
15 E.	Cuba or Native Willow.	<i>Acacia salicina</i> . Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber tough and hard, but not used; a good shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. H. 30-40. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks and moist places, Lachlan and other Southern districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

No. and distinguishing letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
16 E.	Silver Wattle	Acacia decurrens, var mollis. Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber similar in quality to green wattle, and used for same purposes; bark used for tanning. H. 20-30. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Intermixed with yellow box, pine, &c., Lachlan and other districts.
17 E.	Green Wattle	Acacia decurrens. Ord.— Leguminosæ	Timber light, tough, and strong; used for staves; bark used for tanning. H. 30-40. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist, shady places; Southern, Western, and Northern districts.
18 E.	Wilga	Genus ?	Timber not used; a very handsome spreading shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. H. 40-50. D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
19 E.	Quandong . . .	Fusanus acuminatus. Ord.— Santalaceæ	Timber hard and close-grained; used for cabinet-work. Fruit makes excellent tarts and jelly, of the same flavour as black guava; seeds used for necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments. H. 15-20. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
20 E.	Native Cherry	Exocarpus en pressiformis Ord.— Santalaceæ.	Timber close-grained; used for turning and cabinet purposes. A handsome shade tree. H. 15-20. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern, Northern, and Western districts.
21 E.	Black Wattle	Acacia hakeoides. Ord.— Leguminosæ.	Timber not used; a very common scrub pest in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts. H. 8-12. D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
22 F.	Emu Bush . . .	Heterodendron oleafolium. Ord.— Sapiindaceæ	Timber very hard and heavy; used for rollers, &c. Seeds eaten by emus. H. 15-20. D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
23 E. & 24 E.	Dog-wood . . .	Geijera parviflora. Ord.— Rutaceæ.	Timber close-grained, not used; leaves of broad-leaved species eaten by stock. H. 15-20. D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
25 E.	Pin or Needle Bush	Hakea leucoptera. Ord.— Proteaceæ.	Timber not used; a common and useless scrub in Lachlan district. H. 12-15. D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
26 E.	Giant Hopbush	Dodonæa lobulata. Ord.— Sapiindaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained, not used; one of the best fodder shrubs in the Lachlan district. H. 10-15. D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
27 E.	(No specimen forwarded.)		
28 E.	Kurrajong . . .	Sterculia diversifolia. Ord.— Sterculiaceæ.	Timber soft, fibrous, and useless; leaves eaten greedily by stock. A strong fibre is obtained from the bark, and it is a most ornamental shade tree. H. 40-50. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to dry, stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts.
29 E.	Ironbark	Eucalyptus leucoxylon. Ord.— Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, strong, and durable; used for railway sleepers, girders, uprights, piles, posts, &c., and for the same purposes as red gum. H. 60-70. D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

95. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—List of Specimens of Leaves, with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of Timber Sections. Obtained for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines.

No.

- 25 A. Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
- 1 B. Spotted Gum—*Eucalyptus maculata*.
- 2 B. Mahogany—*Eucalyptus resinifera*.
- 3 B. Red Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocylon*.
- 5 B. Honeysuckle—*Banksia integrifolia*.
- 6 B. Red-wood or Peppermint—*Eucalyptus piperita*.
- 7 B. Mangrove—*Avicennia officinalis*.
- 8 B. Mountain Ash—*Eucalyptus virgata*.
- 9 B. Sassaparilla—*Doryphora sassafras*.
- 10 B. Black-wood or Black Sally—*Acacia melanoxylon*.
- 11 B. Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
- 12 B. Blood-wood—*Eucalyptus corymbosa*.
- 13 B. Hickory—*Acacia* sp. ?
- 14 B. Woollybutt—*Eucalyptus longifolia*.
- 15 B. Messmate—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.
- 16 B. Mountain Gum—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
- 17 B. Beech or Swamp Mahogany—*Tristania suaveolens*.
- 18 B. Stringybark (thick brown bark)—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
- 19 B. Stringybark (thick white bark)—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
- 20 B. Scrub Myrtle—*Baccharis myrtifolia*.
- 21 B. Blackbutt—*Eucalyptus pilularis*.
- 22 B. White Box—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
- 23 B. Beef-wood—*Stenocarpus salignus*.
- 24 B. Coach-wood or Light-wood—*Ceratopetalum apetalum*.
- 25 B. Round-leaved Box—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
- 26 B. Ribbon or Bastard Box—*Eucalyptus tereticornis*.
- 1 C. She Ironbark—*Eucalyptus paniculata*.
- 2 C. Red Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocylon*.
- 3 C. White Ironbark—*Eucalyptus crebra*.
- 4 C. Grey Gum—*Eucalyptus saligna*.
- 5 C. Tallow-wood—*Eucalyptus microcrys*.
- 6 C. Small-leaved Water Gum—*Tristania nerifolia*.
- 7 C. Apple-tree—*Angophora intermedia*.
- 8 C. Black Stavewood—*Tarrietia actinodendron*.
- 9 C. Turpentine-tree—*Syncarpia laurifolia*.
- 10 C. Maiden's Blush—*Sloanea Australis*.
- 11 C. Coach-wood—*Ceratopetalum apetalum*.
- 12 C. Flooded Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
- 13 C. Brush, Bastard, or White Box—*Tristania conferta*.
- 14 C. Large-leaved Water Gum—*Eugenia ventenatii*.
- 15 C. Black Myrtle—*Cargillia pentamera*.
- 16 C. Swamp Oak—*Casuarina quadrivalvis*.
- 17 C. White or Broad-leaved Tea-tree—*Metaleuca leucadendron*.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

- No.
- 18 C. Lignum Vitæ—*Myrtus acmenoides*.
 - 19 C. Brush Cherry—*Eugenia myrtifolia*.
 - 20 C. Forest Oak—*Casuarina torulosa*.
 - 21 C. Yellow-wood—*Flindersia Oxleyana*.
 - 23 C. Coach-wood—*Ceratopetalum apetalum*.
 - 24 C. Red Ash—*Orites excelsa*.
 - 25 C. Broad long-leaved Water Gum—*Tristania laurina*.
 - 26 C. Brush Cherry—*Eugenia myrtifolia*.
 - 27 C. Beech or White Beech—*Gmelina Leichhardtii*.
 - 28 C. Swamp Mahogany—*Eucalyptus robusta*.
 - 29 C. Black Ironbark—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*
 - 30 C. Prickly-leaved Tea-tree—*Melaleuca styphelioides*.
 - 31 C. Red Cedar—*Cedrela Australis*.
 - 33 C. Golden Green Wattle—*Acacia sp. ?*
 - 34 C. Mountain Ash—*Genus ?*
-
- 1 D. Hoop, Moreton Bay or Colonial Pine—*Araucaria cunninghamii*.
 - 2 D. Laurel or White Sycamore—*Sterculia discolor*.
 - 3 D. Light Yellow-wood—*Genus ?*
 - 4 D. Native Tamarind—*Diploglottis Cunninghamii*.
 - 5 D. Beef-wood—*Stenocarpus salignus*.
 - 7 D. Three-veined Myrtle—*Rhodamnia trinervia*.
 - 8 D. Light Yellow-wood—*Daphnandra micrantha*.
 - 9 D. Silky Oak—*Grevillea robusta*.
 - 10 D. Not known—*Genus ?*
 - 11 D. Black Myrtle—*Cargillia pentamera*.
 - 12 D. Not known—*Genus ?*
 - 13 D. Bastard Myall—*Acacia Cunninghamii*.
 - 14 D. Sassafras or Bitter Bark—*Doryphora sassafras*.
 - 15 D. Cypress Pine—*Frenela Macleayana*.
 - 16 D. Mountain Ash—*Genus ?*
 - 17 D. Sally Wattle—*Acacia sp. ?*
 - 18 D. Corkwood or Pitury—*Duboisia myoporoides*.
 - 19 D. White Bark—*Genus ?*
 - 20 D. Rose-wood—*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*.
 - 21 D. White Beech—*Genus ?*
 - 22 D. Black Apple—*Genus ?*
 - 23 D. Iron-wood or Stave-wood—*Tarrietia actinodendron*.
 - 24 D. Grass-tree—*Xanthorrhæa arborea*.
 - 25 D. Bangalow Palm—*Ptychosperma elegans*.
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- 1 E. Black or Red Pine—*Frenela Endlicherii*.
 - 2 E. White or Common Pine—*Frenela robusta*.
 - 3 E. Bull Oak—*Casuarina equisetifolia*.
 - 4 E. She Oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *fœm.*
 - 5 E. He Oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *mas.*
 - 6 E. Red or Flooded Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
 - 7 E. Red Box—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

- No.
- 8 E. White Box—*Eucalyptus albens* ?.
 - 9 E. Yellow Box—*Eucalyptus melliodora*.
 - 10 E. Stringybark—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.
 - 11 E. Silver-leaved Boree or Myall—*Acacia* sp. ?
 - 12 E. Yarren or Myall—*Acacia* sp. ?
 - 13 E. Currawang or Spear-wood—*Acacia doratoxylon*.
 - 14 E. Umbrella Bush—*Acacia* sp. ?
 - 15 E. Silver Wattle—*Acacia decurrens*, var. *mollis*.
 - 17 E. Green Wattle—*Acacia decurrens*.
 - 18 E. Wilga—*Genus* ?
 - 19 E. Quandong—*Fusanus acuminatus*.
 - 20 E. Native Cherry—*Exocarpus cupressiformis*.
 - 21 E. Black Wattle—*Acacia hakeoides*.
 - 22 E. Emu Bush—*Heterodendron oleaefolium*.
 - 23 E. } Dog-woods—*Geijera parviflora*.
 - 24 E. }
 - 25 E. Pin or Needle Bush—*Ilakea leucoptera*.
 - 26 E. Giant Hopbush—*Dodonaea lobulata*.
 - 28 E. Kurrajong—*Sterculia diversifolia*.
 - 29 E. Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucorylon*.

96. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—List of Specimens of Seeds of New South Wales Timbers procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines ; with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of the specimens of Timbers and Leaves.

- No.
- 25. A. Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
 - 1. B. Spotted Gum—*Eucalyptus maculata*.
 - 2. B. Mahogany—*Eucalyptus resinifera*.
 - 3. B. Red Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucorylon*.
 - 4. B. Grey Ironbark—*Eucalyptus crebra*.
 - 6. B. Redwood or Peppermint—*Eucalyptus piperita*.
 - 8. B. Mountain Ash—*Eucalyptus virgata*.
 - 9. B. Sassafras—*Doryphora sassafras*.
 - 10. B. Blackwood or Black Sally—*Acacia melanoxylon*.
 - 11. B. Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
 - 12. B. Bloodwood—*Eucalyptus corymbosa*.
 - 14. B. Woollybutt—*Eucalyptus longifolia*.
 - 15. B. Messmate—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.
 - 16. B. Mountain Gum—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
 - 17. B. Beech or Swamp Mahogany—*Tristania suaveolens*.
 - 18. B. Stringybark (thin brown bark)—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
 - 19. B. Stringybark (thick white bark)—*Eucalyptus* sp. ?
 - 21. B. Blackbutt—*Eucalyptus pilularis*.
 - 26. B. Ribbon or Bastard Box—*Eucalyptus tereticornis*.
 - 1. C. She Ironbark—*Eucalyptus paniculata*.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

- No.
2. C. Red Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocorylon*.
 3. C. White Ironbark—*Eucalyptus crebra*.
 5. C. Tallow-wood—*Eucalyptus microcorys*.
 9. C. Turpentine Tree—*Syncaurpia laurifolia*.
 12. C. Flooded Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
 13. C. Brush, Bastard, or White Box—*Tristania conferta*.
 16. C. Swamp Oak—*Casuarina quadrivalvis*.
 17. C. White or Broad-leaved Tea-tree—*Melaleuca leucodendron*.
 20. C. Forest Oak—*Casuarina torulosa*.
 28. C. Swamp Mahogany—*Eucalyptus robusta*.
 29. C. Black Ironbark—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*
 30. C. Prickly-leaved Tea-tree—*Melaleuca styphelioides*.
 - 25 D. Bangalow Palm—*Ptychosperma elegans*.
 - 1 E. Black or Red Pine—*Frenela endlicherii*.
 - 2 E. White or Common Pine—*Frenela robusta*.
 - 3 E. Bull Oak—*Casuarina equisetifolia*.
 - 4 E. She Oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *flem.*
 - 6 E. Red or Flooded Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
 - 9 E. Yellow Box—*Eucalyptus melliodora*.
 - 10 E. Stringybark—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.
 - 14 E. Umbrella Bush—*Acacia sp. ?*
 - 19 E. Quandong—*Phisanus Acuminatus*.
 - 22 E. Emu Bush—*Heterodendron oleacefolium*.
 - 25 E. Pin or Needle Bush—*Hakea leucoptera*.
 - 28 E. Kurrajong—*Sterculia diversifolia*.

97. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Specimen Planks of Timber, and Turnery prepared for the Commissioners and at their expense, by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney.

TIMBERS.

Cedar.—One of the most valuable timbers growing in the Colonies. The greater portion of the cedar used in Sydney comes from the northern rivers of New South Wales. Extensively used for superior fittings in large buildings, and also for cabinet-work. Retail price in Sydney, about 7d. per superficial foot up to 18 inches wide.

Colonial Pine.—Also grows on the northern rivers. Largely used for all rough purposes in house-building and box-making; also used for flooring-boards. Retail price in Sydney at present, about 21s. per 100 superficial feet.

Tallow-wood.—One of the best descriptions of hardwood to be obtained in the Colonies for building purposes, having a greasy nature resembling Indian teak. Retail price about 18s. per 100 superficial feet. Grows extensively on the northern rivers.

Spotted Gum.—A timber growing on the rivers both north and south of Sydney. Mostly used for ship-building work. Retail price, about 17s. per 100 superficial feet.

Buninyony.—A brush timber growing on the northern rivers. Has never been used very extensively, but is well adapted for turnery and coach-building work. Retail price, about 25s. per 100 superficial feet.

Blue Gum.—A timber growing on the northern rivers. Largely used by shipwrights and wheelwrights. One of the best kinds of timber growing in the Colony. Retail price, about 17s. per 100 superficial feet.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

Yellow-wood.—A brush timber growing on the Richmond River. Used only for turnery and cabinet-work. Retail price, about 25s. per 100 superficial feet.

Ironbark.—A timber growing on the rivers to the north and south of Sydney. Generally used for railway purposes and girder beams for buildings. Retail price, about 2s. 6d. per cubic foot for hewn ironbark, and 25s. per 100 superficial feet for sawn timber.

Grey Ironbark.—A timber growing in the same districts as the above, used for the same purposes, and selling at about the same price.

Red Bean.—A brush timber growing on the northern rivers. Used for wheelwrights' and coach-builders' work. Retail price, about 25s. per 100 superficial feet.

Beech.—A timber growing on the northern rivers. Largely used for house and ship work and block-making; also used for flooring boards. Retail price, from 25s. to 30s. per 100 superficial feet.

She Beech.—A timber growing in the same districts as the above, used for the same purposes, and selling at about the same price.

Black-butt.—Grows on the rivers to the north of Sydney. One of the best timbers obtainable for house and ship-building; also used extensively for street-paving cubes. Retail price, about 17s. per 100 superficial feet.

Mahogany.—A timber growing on the northern rivers. Used for fencing and general purposes. Considered to be able to stand a long time underground. Retail price, about 17s. per 100 superficial feet.

Black Plum.—A brush timber growing on the Richmond River. Used for coach-building work. Retail price, about 25s. per 100 superficial feet.

TURNERY.

Blue Gum.—

- 1 handspike.
- 2 4-inch ship stanchions.
- 1 dozen boat's thole pins.

Tallow-wood.—

- 2 ship's capstan bars, 4 feet 6 inches \times 2½ \times 2½.

Spotted Gum.—

- 2 3-inch ship's stanchions.

Black-butt.—

- ½ dozen belaying pins for vessels.
- ½ dozen tree-nails for ship-building.

Mahogany.—

- 1 set 3-inch mock twist washstand legs.

Beech.—

- 4 2-inch settee legs, and 2 rails for ship's cabins.
- 100 deck seat legs, various sizes.
- 1 set 2½-inch table legs.

Red Bean.—

- 1 set 3-inch table legs.

Buninyong.—

- 1 set 3-inch washstand legs.

Cedar.—

- 1 set 5-inch table legs.

Yellow-wood.—

- ½ dozen 2-inch stair balusters.

Colonial Pine.—

- 1 set 4-inch sofa stumps.
- 1 set 4-inch drawer stumps.

Black Plum.—

- 4 3-inch deck seat legs for vessels

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

98. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Collection of Timbers (transferred from Amsterdam). (Obtained and prepared for the Commission by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney.)

Ironbark is a timber generally used for railway purposes and girder beams for buildings. The retail price is 2s. 6d. per cubic foot for girders, and £1 5s. per 100 superficial feet for sawn timber.

Grey Gum is generally used for building purposes, palings, and fencing, and is retailed at 18s. per 100 superficial feet.

Marsh Box is a timber growing to the north of Sydney, and is not plentiful; it is generally found in rich marshy ground, and is used for building purposes; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Blackbutt is one of the best sorts of timber growing in New South Wales, and is greatly used for all kinds of house and ship building purposes, and also for street-paving cubes; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet.

Spotted Gum, a timber which grows to the south of Sydney, is mostly used for ship-building, owing to its long lengths and bending qualities; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Mahogany is a timber used for fencing and general purposes, and is considered to be able to stand a long time under ground; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Tallow-wood is one of the best timbers for building purposes that can be obtained in the Colonies, having a greasy nature resembling Indian teak, and sells at about the same price as ironbark.

Blue Gum is a timber greatly used by wheelwrights, and also used for general purposes, and belong to the best class of timber growing in this Colony; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Colonial Pine, a timber growing to the north of Sydney, is largely used for all rough purposes in house-building and box-making, and also for flooring-boards, and sells at present at £1 2s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Also, further collection prepared for the Commission by Messrs. Hudson Bros., and consisting of the following timbers: *Blackwood* (two varieties), *Mountain Ash*, *Brushwood*, *Beech*, *Sassafras*, *Marblewood*, and *Rosewood*.

Also, a plank of cedar prepared for the Commission by Mr. Walter Stewart, cedar merchant, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

CLASS 57.—Soap, Tallow, Wax, and manufactures of oleaginous substances.

99. E. W. G. CO. (A. Geddes) 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Potash Wool-Scouring Soap.

100. REGAN, DANIEL, Tamworth.—Household Soap.

101. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia-road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.—Wax.

102. SMITH, A. L., Sussex-street, Sydney.

Eucalyptus Soap.

Extract of Soap.

Carbolic Soap.

Mottled Soap.

Pale Yellow Soap, No. 1.

Crown Soap.

Soft Soap.

CLASS 58.—Hides, Horns, Hair, Bristles, &c.

103. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.—Glue.

104. SAMUEL, L. & E., 3, Spring-street, Sydney.—Glue.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 59.—Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

105. BEGG & SON, Glenmore Road, Rushcutter's Bay, near Sydney.
—Sole Leather, 10 sides.

106. CRAWFORD, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.

Plaited breaking-in Halter.

Two Hobbles for camping-out ; made of green hide.

The first-mentioned exhibit is a breaking-in halter, with a joint in the centre of the rope, made of hide. It is stronger and more pleasant to work than one made of hemp, lasts much longer, and is less severe on the horse. The exhibitor intimates that he has broken-in fifty horses with a halter similar to this.

The second exhibit consists of Hobbles, or fetters of plaited hide, which are used for horses when camping out. They are softer, and chafe less than those made of chain with leather straps, and if greased or oiled regularly, they will last many months.

107. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.—Leather, fancy descriptions.

108. FORSYTH & SONS, James, 17, George-street West, Sydney.—
Sole Leather.

Twelve sides best sole leather ; middle sole leather, six sides ; export sole leather, six sides. Best stout sole, 20d. per lb ; middle, 13d. per lb ; export, 12d. per lb.

109. GUERIN, Patrick, 296, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

1 All-over Hogskin Saddle, Australian pattern, complete.

1 do with buff seat.

1 do Pack Saddle.

1 Bag Leather Saddle, ventilated gullet.

1 Solid Flap Stockman's Saddle, rough seat.

1 do do do bag seat and knee-pads.

1 Set pair-horse Lined Buggy Harness, allover hames, silver-mounted.

1 Set Single light Lined Brougham Harness, silver mounted.

1 Set Lined Single Buggy Harness, American style, silver-mounted.

1 Set Lined Single Buggy Harness, with rubber on gilt mounts, allover rubber hames.

1 Set Buggy Harness, silver-mounted.

1 Brown Buggy Collar.

1 Yankee-style Collar for buggy.

1 do do for stage.

Head Bridles.

Stained do

Plain do

Commodo

Breastplate Martingales.

Martingales.

Coat Straps.

Girths, plain and stained.

Stirrup Leathers.

Do do stained.

Swivel Saddle Pouch.

Stained Strap Saddle Pouch.

110. HODGSON, Edmund, 601, George-street, Sydney.—Kangaroo-skin Whip-thongs.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

111. KNIBBS, J. H. & Sons, 9, Municipal Stores, Market Wharf, Sydney.—Leather Mill-beltng.

Three samples of Double, Cemented, and Thong-sewn Belting, 10-in., 8-in., and 6-in.

Three samples of Double, Cemented, and Rivetted Belting, 12-in., 8-in., and 6-in.

Three samples of Patent Raw and White Hide Belting.

One sample of 2½-in. Leather Hose Piping.

112. LANCASHIRE, J. B., Junr., 226, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Lady's Dress-trunk, made from Colonial solid leather.**113. LANCASHIRE, J. B., Senr., 59, Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Solid Leather Turnover Portmanteau.**114. ROURKE, John, High-street, West Maitland.**—Stock Saddle.

CLASS 62.—Silk, Raw, Cocoon, and Thread.

115. BOWMAN, Jane A., Arrowfield, Jerry's Plains.—Silk.

One case of Silk, production of Silkworms reared at Jerry's Plains.

CLASS 63.—Wool, raw and yarns.

116. ALLEN, John, Executors of the Late, Stony Creek, Young.—

Grown at Stony Creek. Merino rams' combing; greasy; pure bred; station flock, from sheep originally imported from Tasmania, and one ram imported from Tasmania. Growth of 354 days; most of the time a very dry season.

117. ALLEN, John, Executors of the Late, Stony Creek, Young.—

Grown at Stony Creek. Merino combing, ewes; greasy; pure bred; progeny of sheep originally imported from Tasmania; growth of wool, 354 days, most of the time a very dry season, and the ewes rearing lambs.

118. BALFOUR, James, Round Hill, near Albury.—(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary). Grown at Round Hill. Merino rams' wool.**119. BALFOUR, James, Round Hill, near Albury.**—Grown at Round Hill, Culcairn. Merino hoggets' wool.**120. BETTINGTON, J. B., Lindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.**—Grown at Lindley Park. One bale Merino, greasy (1st sample).

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

121. **BETTINGTON, J. B., Lindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.**—Grown at Lindley Park. One bale Merino, greasy (2nd sample).
122. **BETTINGTON, J. B., Lindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.**—Grown at Lindley Park. Merino, greasy (1st sample).
123. **BETTINGTON, J. B., Lindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.**—Grown at Lindley Park. Merino, greasy (2nd sample).
124. **BUCHANAN, W. F., Killarney, Narrabri.**—Grown at Killarney. Merino rams' ; greasy.
125. **BUCHANAN, W. F., Killarney, Narrabri.**—Grown at Killarney. Merino ewes' ; greasy.
126. **CAMPBELL, D. H., Cunningham Plains, Cunningham.**—Grown at Cunningham Plains. Merino ewe, greasy.
127. **CLARK BROS., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.**—Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Lincoln, greasy ; picklock.
128. **CLARK BROS., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.**—Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Merino, greasy ; one commercial bale.
129. **CLARK BROS., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.**—Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Lincoln, greasy ; one commercial bale.
130. **CLARK BROS., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.**—Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Merino, greasy ; picklock.
131. **COLLINGWOOD WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING WORKS, Liverpool.**—Scoured slip wool ; no chemicals used ; on particulars as to age, growth, or sex to be obtained. Branded CWD in parallelogram over Collingwood.

[The Collingwood Wool-scouring Works are on the banks of George's River, at Liverpool, N.S.W., 18 to 20 miles from Sydney by rail, and consist of Wool-scouring Works, worked by Machinery, Fellmongering Works for skins, also Glue Works.]
132. **COX, G. H., Mudgee.**—Grown at Mudgee. Merino rams' wool.
133. **COX, G. H., Mudgee.**—Grown at Mudgee. Merino ewes' wool.
134. **COX, G. H., Mudgee.**—Grown at Mudgee. Merino rams' wool.
135. **D'ARCHY, F. E., Oxley.**—Grown at Oxley. Ewe hoggets ; growth of 11 months ; scoured ; super combing.
136. **DOUGLAS H. & C., North Yanco, by Narandera.**—Grown at North Yanco. Australian Merino ewes' ; age, 2 years ; greasy.
137. **DOUGLAS H. & C., North Yanco, by Narandera.**—Grown at Walla Walla, Albury. Merino, greasy, rams' wool.
138. **DOUGLAS, H. & C., Walla Walla, Albury.**—Grown at Walla Walla. Merino hoggets' wool.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

139. **DOWLING, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone.**—Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. Greasy, ewes' wool, 11 months' growth. The Lue stud flock was formed in 1823 from imported pure Merino sheep, direct descendants of King George III's Spanish Merino flock. Other sheep were obtained from Mr. Riley, of Italy, who had imported sheep from the Elector of Saxony's pure Merino flock. In the year 1835 a few sheep were introduced from the flocks of Messrs. Gadegast and Steiger, of Saxony.
140. **DOWLING, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone.**—Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. Greasy rams' wool, 12 months' growth.
141. **FETHERSTONHAUGH C., Goorianana, Baradine.**—Grown at Goorianana, Liverpool Plains. Hogget rams, not shorn as lambs; 15 months' growth. These sheep are of Mudgee and Collaroy blood.
142. **GRANT & CHILDE, Chah Sing, Moulamein.**—Grown at Chah Sing, Riverina District. Four skirted fleeces greasy wool.
143. **GRAY & NEILL, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.**—Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino ewes, greasy; fed on indigenous grass paddock only.
144. **GRAY & NEILL, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.**—Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino hoggets, shorn as lambs; indigenous grass paddock only.
145. **GRAY & NEILL, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.**—Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino ewes, greasy; commercial bale; grass-fed only.
146. **HAIGH & SON, Henry, Moorbank, Liverpool.**—Scoured wool.
147. **HAMMOND & CO., Thomas W., Junee.**—Grown at Junee Station. Merino, fine combing, greasy, full-mouthed ewes; sheep bred from station ewes, being from Mudgee and Tasmanian stock originally; paddock-fed.
148. **HAMMOND & CO., Thomas W., Junee.**—Grown at Junee Station, Merino fine combing, two-tooth ewes, shorn as lambs; sheep bred from Tasmanian and Mudgee stock, sires being Tasmanian bred and ewes station bred; paddock-fed.
149. **HARDEN, Arthur L., Manilla, Tamworth.**—Grown at Manilla Station. Merino, greasy fleece wool; sheep bred from Mudgee and Colley Creek rams.
150. **HARDEN, Arthur L., Manilla, Tamworth.**—Grown at Manilla Station. Merino, washed fleece wool; sheep bred from Mudgee and Colley Creek rams.
151. **HAY & SONS, William, Boomanoomana, Mulwala, Murray District.**—Merino; paddocked.
152. **HILL, W. C., Butterbone, Macquarie River.**—Grown at Butterbone. Merino heavy combing; Collaroy special stud flock.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

153. **LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS**, Nubba, Wallendbeen.—Grown at Nubba. Merino rams'; scoured.
154. **LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS**, Nubba, Wallendbeen.—Grown at Nubba. Merino rams' wool; washed.
155. **LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS**, Nubba, Wallendbeen.—Grown at Nubba. Merino ewes'; washed.
156. **LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS**, Nubba, Wallendbeen.—Grown at Nubba. Merino ewes'; greasy.
157. **LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS**, Nubba, Wallendbeen.—Grown at Nubba. One single ewe fleece.
158. **LORD, Hon. Francis**, Burrawong, Molong.—Grown at Burrawong. Merino rams'; greasy.
159. **LORD, Hon. Francis**, Burrawong, Molong.—Grown at Burrawong. Merino ewes'; greasy.
160. **LORD, Hon. Francis**, Burrawong, Molong.—Grown at Burrawong. Merino ewe hogget; greasy.
161. **LOUGHNAN, McCALLUM, & CO.**, Nelyambo, Wilcannia.—Grown at Nelyambo. Merino, greasy; produce of ordinary station flock.
162. **LOUGHNAN, McCALLUM, & CO.**, Nelyambo, Wilcannia.—Grown at Nelyambo. Merino scoured; wool from ordinary station flock.
163. **MACDONALD, John M. L.**, Wallabadah.—Grown at Wallabadah. Merino ewes, skirted fleece; greasy; pure bred; Wallabadah stud flock.
164. **MAUCHEE, John Charles**, Glen Moan, Murrurundi.—Grown at Phillips Creek, Liverpool Plains. Merino ewe hoggets; greasy long combing; bred from Collaroy rams.
165. **M'CAUGHEY, Samuel**, Coonong, Urana.—Grown and bred at Coonong. Merino combing; greasy.
166. **MITCHELL, James**, Table Top, Yambla, near Albury.—(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary). Grown at Table Top. Merino wool.
167. **MITCHELL, James**, Table Top Station, Yambla, near Albury.—Grown at Table Top. Merino combing; pure bred; station bred; progeny of Ereildoun rams.
168. **MORTON, C. J.**, Jindera, near Albury.—(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary). Grown at Jindera. Lincoln hoggets' wool.
169. **MULHOLLAND, George James**, Oura, Wagga Wagga.—Grown at Oura. Commercial bale; general flock.
170. **MULHOLLAND, George James**, Oura, Wagga Wagga.—Grown at Oura. Combing greasy; stud flock.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

171. **ORMOND & BROOKE BROS., Tapio, Wentworth.**—Grown at Tapio. Unskirted fleeces.
172. **SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala.**—Grown at Mulwala Station. Merino rams and ewes; depastured in paddocks.
173. **SUTTOR, F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst.**—Grown at Bradwardine. Merino ewes; greasy.
174. **SUTTOR, F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst.**—Grown at Bradwardine. Merino, scoured.
175. **TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis.**—Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing; maiden ewes. Depastured on mountainous country; fed on natural grasses only.
176. **TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis.**—Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing; ewe hogget; depastured on mountainous country; fed on natural grasses only.
177. **TRAILL, BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis.**—Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing; hogget ram; depastured on mountainous country; fed on natural grasses only.
178. **WATSON, Samuel, Gerogery, near Albury.**—(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary). Grown at Gerogery. Merino rams'.
179. **WATSON, Samuel, Gerogery, near Albury.**—Grown at Gerogery. Merino hoggets' wool. Natural pastures.
180. **WHITE, J. F. & H., Beltrees, Scone.**—Grown at Beltrees. Merino, greasy.
181. **WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford.**—Grown at Harben Vale. Australian Merino rams, in the grease; pure bred by exhibitor, from his own stock.
182. **WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford.**—Grown at Harben Vale; Australian Merino ewes, in the grease; pure bred by exhibitor for many years, from his own stock.
183. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.**—Grown at Havilah. Pure Merino, wool in grease; bred from pure Spanish blood.
184. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.**—Grown at Havilah; pure Merino ewes, paddock-fed. Grown by exhibitor from his Havilah flock (formerly N. P. Bayley's).
185. **WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.**—Grown at Havilah; pure Australian Merino ewe hoggets, 13 months; growth of wool, 400 days; paddock-fed.
186. **WHITTY, Henry Tarlton, Tarramia, Corowa.**—Grown at Tarramia, Riverina, Corowa. Merino combing; greasy; first quality.
187. **WHITTY, Henry Tarlton, Tarramia, Corowa.**—Grown at Tarramia. Merino, combing; scoured.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 67.—Other Fibres and Manufactures from Raw Products.

- 188. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Brooms and Whisks.
Millet Brooms manufactured on the Hunter River, four qualities, half-dozen of each.

This is an important industry, large quantities of these brooms being made by various makers, and sold in the Sydney market at prices ranging from 8s. per dozen to 16s. per dozen.

Hand Whisks, made from Millet grown on the Hunter River.

- 189. JEWELL, Edward, Botany, near Sydney.**—Colonial-made Ropes, Twines, &c.

Plough Reins.	Cablelaid, No. 1.
Halters (in variety).	Do do, No. 2.
Halliards.	Traces.
Windowblind Cord.	Tiller Ropes.
Whip Cord.	Sash Cords.
Common Clothes Lines.	Twine.

- 190. LUSIGNAN G. A., De, Sydney.**—Aloe Fibre.

This exhibit was grown in the Mauritius, but cleaned by machinery made in Sydney, patented by G. A. de Lusignan.

- 191. PENAL DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—J. C. Read, Esq., Governor of H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney.**—Rugs, Mats, and Matting, manufactured by Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, N.S.W.

These Exhibits of Rugs, Mats, and Matting, have been produced, under the auspices of the Governor, solely by prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol, and are principally composed of fibres obtained from the husk of the cocoa-nut. Particular attention is called to the colours produced in so harsh a material as coir fibre. The dyes employed in forming them are not in the slightest degree injurious to the fabric, being entirely free from the powerful acids used in the ordinary dyes, which destroy and diminish durability. The designs have all been worked in, and owe none of their attractiveness to the Linoleum or floor-cloth system of printing. An excellence is claimed far beyond any other manufactures of cocoa-nut fibre, in consequence of the principal exhibits being manufactured of that material *only*. Many of the designs are original. The three large Mats forming the centre group are taken from designs found worked in Mosaic in the ruins of Pompeii, and are as nearly as possible *fac similes* of the originals. The Cricket Matting exhibited supplies a want long felt by the players of that good old British game. The advantages obtained by playing on this are so obvious that cricketers once using it fully appreciate its value, preventing, as the matting does, the delivery of so many erratic balls, and consequently the waste of much time and unnecessary prolongation of the innings. To the Governor, as exhibitor, may be ascribed one of the chief advantages of these cricket mats, namely their green colour, which not only renders the ball more visible, but protects the eyes from the injurious effects of the sun. These *desiderata* alone are sufficient to command their adoption by the wielder of the willow. The floor and passage coverings exhibited are woven from coir yarn, pure and simple; and so universally are their comfortable and lasting qualities known, that it would be superfluous to enter into all the valuable purposes they serve—such as deadening the sound of perambulation on floors and along passages, and the prevention of that most objectional clatter-clatter of the feet.

N.B.—The prices are attached, and the exhibits may be purchased at the close of the Exhibition.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 72.—Building Materials, inclusive of Cement.

192. COCHRANE, George, Moubray Park, St. Leonards.

Bricks.

Tiles.

193. O'NEIL, Charles, M.I.C.E., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Patent Artificial Caithness Flagging.

Group Flagging or Artificial Stone.

Patent Artificial Kerbing and Channelling.

CLASS 74.—Gums and Resins.

194. CRAWFORD, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.—Gums and Resins from the Blood-wood, Apple-tree, White Gum, and Grass-tree.

The gum of the blood-wood is obtained by tapping a gum vein on the tree in spring or autumn. A good tree in proper season will give half a gallon of gum. It is a powerful astringent in diarrhoea. The gum resin of the apple-tree (*Angophora*), and gum from the white gum tree, may be similarly obtained. About a gallon of gum is obtainable in the proper season from the white gum, the product being also an astringent. Resin of the grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea*), used for varnish, lacquer, &c.

195. KNIBBS, J. H., & SONS, Market Wharf, Sydney.—Gum Accroides.

196. SOMERVILLE, William, 227, Sussex-street, Sydney.—Gum Accroides, being a Resin from *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*.

Product of *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, a native tree of New South Wales. 300 tons of it have been shipped to London during the past twelve months. Sample exhibit is a good marketable sample, worth in Sydney £14 per ton.

Uses of Gum Accroides—It is used in the manufacture of picric acid, by dissolving the gum (or rather we should say resin) in strong nitric acid; violent frothing takes place, red vapours are given off, and a dark red solution is formed, which becomes deep yellow after boiling. This solution is evaporated over the water bath, and the remaining yellow crystalline mass, together with picric acid, contains small quantities of oxalic and nitro-benzoic acids. It is then neutralized with potash, and the picrate of potassium is purified by two crystallizations, and then treated with hydrochloric acid, which separates the picric acid, to be again purified by two crystallizations. The amount of picric acid thus formed is about half the weight of the gum used in its manufacture. An excellent spirit varnish is made from this gum, by adding to about one gallon methylated spirit (cold)—about 2½ lbs. gum, about ¾ lb. common resin, and about ½ lb. shellac—then strain through muslin cloth. This varnish must be used upon dry work, and is easily applied to our climate; if found not to answer in cold or damp climates, we would suggest it should be tried in a warm dry room. The gum is used for staining wood, and also in the manufacture of sealing-wax, brass lacquer, Japan gold size, sealing-wax, and picric acid. It is similar in composition to tolu balsam, and is readily soluble in caustic soda and other alkali. About 3 per cent. of the gum is added as an ingredient in the manufacture of soap; to the latter it imparts a fragrant smell and a brown colour.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 77.—Colours, Paints, Varnishes.

197. **CRUMP, W.,** Off 614, George-street, Sydney.—French Polish Reviver, Piano and Furniture Renovator.

This exhibit is a new invention gleaned from practical experience. Its brilliant shine is almost instantaneous, and it dries in a moment. It is also one of the best preservers of furniture ever invented. Pianos and furniture will never have a dry, cloudy appearance if the magic reviver is used. It is the cheapest article ever offered to the public. One bottle is sufficient to polish two pianos and two suites of furniture. Simple directions accompany each bottle. The ingredients are perfectly harmless. Valuable private testimony has been given in its favour.

198. **E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes),** 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.—Ink for Branding, Marking, or Printing.

199. **HILL, George,** 796, George-street, Sydney (Factory: Trafalgar-street, Annandale, near Sydney).—Colonial Manufactured Blacking, in tins.

CLASS 78.—Tobacco.

200. **BRIDLE, Wm.,** Rosevale, Tumut.—Oronoco Tobacco Leaf, grown at Tumut.

201. **COHEN & LEVY,** Tamworth.—Tobacco Leaf.

202. **HUTCHISON, James,** Singleton.—Tobacco Leaf.

203. **STOREY & CRAGO,** John-street, Singleton.—Tobacco Leaf.

204. **SUTTON, A. W.,** 284, George-street, Sydney.—Tobacco: seven varieties of Tobacco Leaf grown in New South Wales.

1. Grown at Glendon Brook, 130 miles N.N.W. from Sydney. In a good season the yield is from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. per acre; the market value last year is from 7d. to 10d. per lb.

2. Grown in the same district, but upon another farm.

3. Grown on Gooraugoola Creek, about 160 miles N.N.W. from Sydney; the yield here is slightly below Nos. 1 and 2; value, the same.

4. Grown in same district as No. 3, but 10 miles higher up the creek; yield and value, same as No. 3.

5. Grown on the Manning River, 125 miles N.N.E. from Sydney; yield, from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. per acre; value, from 5d. to 8d. per lb.

6. Grown on the Murrumbidgee, 370 miles S.W. of Sydney; yield, from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. per acre; value, from 4d. to 8d. per lb.

7. Grown in the Tumut District, about 315 miles S.W. from Sydney; yield, from 1,600 to 2,200 lbs. per acre; value, from 8d. to 1s. per lb. In this district about 500 tons were grown last season.

Tobacco is profitably grown to the North, from the Hunter to the Tweed Rivers, 10 miles back from the creek; to the West, in a line from Tamworth to Dubbo, taking all the country to within 10 miles of the coast; and to the South, from Albury to Goulburn; in fact, tobacco can be well grown in the greater part of New South Wales.

205. **YOUNG, O. K.,** High-street, West Maitland.—Tobacco Leaf.

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

CLASS 79.—Chemicals.

206. HOGG & CO., S. P., 12, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.—Baking Powder.

207. SELFE, Gilbert, Manufacturing Chemist, Oxford-street, Sydney.
—Chemicals ; also including Specimens of Native Ores, &c., from which they were manufactured by the exhibitor. Prize Medal awarded Sydney International Exhibition.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Trisnitate of bismuth. | 31. Nitrate of copper |
| 2. Carbonate of bismuth, 2 A, pure metallic bismuth | 32. Disulphide of copper |
| 3. Bismuth ore, from Glen Innes Bismuth Mining Company (the source of the above) | 33. Anhydrous protoxide of copper |
| 4. Commercial alum, soda alum | 34. Sub-oxide of copper |
| 5. Potash alum | 35. Sulphite of copper |
| 6. Ammonia alum | 36. Hydrated oxide of copper |
| 7. Native sulphate of alumina, from Hartley Blue Mountains (source of the above) | 37. Acetate of copper |
| 8. Potassio tartrate of antimony | 38. Diniodide of copper |
| 9. Compound antimonial powder | 39. Chloride of copper |
| 10. Native ores of antimony, from the Carangula Mines, Kempsey, Macleay River, and the source of the above, consisting of "stibnite" | 40. Ferro-cyanide of copper |
| 11. Cervantite | 41. Arsenite of copper |
| 12. White metal | 42. Potassio-sulphate of copper |
| 13. Artificial oxides | 43. Tartrate of copper |
| 14. Tannic acid, from mimosa bark | 44. Sulphate of iron |
| 15. Gallic acid do do | 45. Persulphate of iron |
| 16. Mimosa, or wattle bark | 46. Per-oxide of iron |
| 17. Oil of Eucalyptus, distilled from the leaves of the blue gum | 47. Oxalate of iron |
| 18. Acetate of lead | 48. Protochloride of iron |
| 19. Iodide of lead | 49. Sesquichloride of iron |
| 20. Chloride of lead | 50. Protophosphate of iron |
| 21. Carbonate of lead | 51. Sulphuret of iron |
| 22. Oxide of lead | 52. Iodide of iron |
| 23. Nitrate of lead | 53. Per-phosphate of iron |
| 24. Red lead | 54. Saccharine carbonate of iron |
| 25. Chromate of lead | 55. Magnetic oxide of iron |
| 26. Dichromate of lead | 56. Ferric acid |
| 27. Sulphate of lead | 57. Ammonio-citrate of iron |
| 28. Sulphate of copper | 58. Citrate of iron and quinine |
| 29. Carbonate of copper | 59. Potassio tartrate of iron |
| 30. Ammonio-sulphate of copper | 60. Ammonio-chloride of iron |
| | 61. Chloride of tin |
| | 62. Oxide of tin |
| | 63. Peroxide of tin |
| | 64. Bisulphuret of tin |
| | 65. Sulphate of mercury |
| | 66. Chloride do |
| | 67. Calomel |
| | 68. Ammonio-chloride of mercury |
| | 69. Subchloride of mercury |
| | 70. Suboxide do |
| | 71. Oxide do |

SECTION F—Raw Products and Manufactures, &c.

72. Nitric oxide of mercury	103. Alumina
73. Iodide do	104. Carbonate of magnesia
74. Binioidide do	105. Sulphate of magnesia
75. Iodo-chloride do	106. Chloride of magnesium
76. Iodo sub-chloride of mercury	107. Phosphate of magnesia
77. Iodide, mercury, and potassium	108. Chloride of barium
78. Iodo-cyanide mercury and potassium	109. Nitrate of baryta
79. Acetate mercury	110. Carbonate do
80. Subtartrate do	111. Sulphate do
81. Nitrate do	112. Nitrate of strontia
82. Vermilion	113. Chloride do
83. Carbonate manganese	114. Carbonate do
84. Sulphate do	115. Chloride of calcium
85. Chloride do	116. Carbonate of lime
86. Acetate do	117. Phosphate do
87. Phosphate do	118. Acetate of potash
88. Oxide of nickel	119. Citrate do
89. Carbonate do	120. Tartrate do
90. Sulphate do	121. Sulphate do
91. Nitrate do	122. Bisulphate do
92. Chloride do	123. Nitrate do
93. Peroxide do	124. Oxalate do
94. Oxide cobalt	125. Bincoxalate do
95. Binoxide do	126. Quadroxalate of potash
96. Sulphate do	127. Chlorate do
97. Chloride do	128. Boro tartrate do
98. Nitrate do	129. Chloride potassium
99. Carbonate do	130. Iodide do
100. Oxide of chromium	131. Acetate soda
101. Chromic acid	132. Tartrate soda and potash
102. Chrome alum	133. Benzoate ammonia
	134. Chloride ammonium

CLASS 80.—Materials used for Bleaching, Tanning, and Currying.

208. **LAVERS, J. V.**, 117, Redfern-street, Redfern, Sydney.—
 "Printer's Friend," for Cleaning Type.

SECTION G.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT,
APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COM-
MON ARTS AND INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING
MODELS AND DESIGNS.

SECTION G—Machinery and Implements, &c.

SECTION G.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT, APPLIANCES, AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS AND INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS.

CLASS 83.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—Tramways.

209. HUDSON BROTHERS (Limited), Sydney and Granville.—Patent Frictionless Bearing Spring.

Designed for use on railway rolling stock, and every description of vehicle requiring the application of a good and thoroughly elastic spring. The exhibit is 6 feet long from centre to centre of eyes, when straight, and has been tested to carry a load of 2 tons 17 cwt. (which brought it nearly straight). The small double-headed steel rollers between the plates at each end effectually hold them in position at all times, and allow free motion without friction between plate and plate. This mode of construction entirely dispenses with the work and expense of fitting and “nibbing” each plate, as usually practised. The buckle is merely a piece of flat bar iron, shaped to fit the plates, and put on cold. The cotter is driven in as tightly as may be necessary for holding the plates firmly together, and the ends are then cut off and riveted up, making the whole a neat, strong, and theoretically-perfect bearing spring, which is found in practice to be equally elastic whether loaded or unloaded. Liability to fracture is reduced, as each plate does its own work naturally and without friction.

210. PATON, John, 24, Pitt-street, Redfern, Sydney.—Tram Rail.

This exhibit is designed for wood-paving blocks or stone cube sets, 6 inches deep, giving extra rigid strength to rail and street traffic, with sweeping surface to groove, to prevent filling up.

CLASS 85.—Mining and Metallurgy

211. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Locomotive Branch, Government Railway Works, Sydney.—Exhibits prepared by Conrad Icke, of the Locomotive Branch, late of Newcastle, N.S.W.**Icke's Phosphor-Bronze.****B. P. 1.**

Bearings for any kind of machinery of any weight, power, or speed, without danger of heating (proved to be five times more durable than gun-metal); steam-slides, valves, excenterings, tooth or cog wheels, brakes of any description, &c.

B. P. 2.

Suitable for any part of machinery, as shaft-rings, cylinders for bearing-rings, drill machines, &c.; plates, wires, ornamental castings, &c. Possesses the qualities of first-class forged iron.

SECTION G—Machinery and Implements, &c.

B. P. 3.

Phosphor-bronze. Casting, showing a break ; durable, forgeable, and malleable.

B. P. 4.

Particularly adapted for the manufacture of tools for powder-mills and utensils for chemical laboratories, because it will never emit sparks, not even on a grindstone.

Two slide-valves, 2 pair bearings, 3 pieces forged and bent, 1 coupling annealed, consisting of steel, forged iron, and phosphor-bronze. The slide was used in a locomotive on the New South Wales Government Railway for a term of 3 years 4½ months, travelled a distance of 80,000 miles, and lost only three-eighths of an inch in thickness. It is considered fit to go another 80,000 miles with perfect security.

Icke's Phosphor White Metal.

Hard metal, invented and produced by the exhibitor, for filling out of locomotive and waggon axle-bearings, &c. It is estimated to be three times more durable than any other white metal.

CLASS 88.—Civil Engineering and Architecture.**212. HOSKING, F. G., Crown-street, Wollongong.—Model of Wollongong Harbour.**

This exhibit represents, in the space of 2 feet square, the Harbour of Wollongong, a leading seaport of Illawarra, a great coal-mining and dairying district of the Colony. It shows the manner in which the coal is shipped, and the position of the staiths and steam-cranes. It represents also the class of vessels trading to that port, the position of the light-house and of a substantial T jetty. This exhibit was awarded Bronze Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879-80.

213. PARROTT (C. E.) and ROBERTS, Sydney Arcade, Sydney.—Engineering Plans.

1. One plan (framed and glazed), showing plan and elevation of proposed bridge, Sydney to North Shore, with plan of site, 4'6" x 3'.
2. Perspective drawing of same bridge, 3'6" x 2'.

CLASS 90.—Carriages and Vehicles, Wheelright's Work.**214. PRESTON & CO., Australian Wheel Factory, Abercrombie-street, Sydney.—Wheels, Felloes, Spokes, Shafts.****CLASS 92.—Blacksmith's Work, Locks, Safes, &c.****215. BRADFORD, D. & R., Elizabeth-street, Sydney.—Cast-iron Gate-post, Fancy Balcony Railings.**

SECTION G—Machinery and Implements, &c.

216. **DADD, Edward, 59, Old South Head Road, Paddington.**—Horse-shoes, for various purposes.

Large case—

1. Calked Shoe, hind.
2. Calked Shoe, front.
3. Bar Shoe, front.
4. Turned Heel, front.
5. Calked Shoe, fitted.
6. Wedge-heel Shoe, hind.
7. Heavy Flat Shoe, front.
8. Training Shoe, front.
9. Training Shoe, hind.
10. Concave Shoe, to stop clinking.
11. Side-clip Shoe, hind.
12. Interfering Shoe, light, hind.
13. Interfering Shoe, light, front.
14. Hack Shoe, hind.
15. Hack Shoe, front.
16. Interfering Shoe, hind, heavy.
17. Interfering Shoe, front, heavy.

Small case—

1. Dished Shoe, for pomied sole.
2. Non-concussive Shoe, taking the jar off nails.
3. Fleming's Modified Shoe.
4. Thacker's Improved Shoe.
5. Hunting Hind Shoe.
6. Hunting Front Shoe.
7. Racing Plate, front.
8. Racing Plate, bar.
9. Racing Plate, hind.
10. Concave Training Shoe.
11. $\frac{3}{4}$ front Shoe, for broken heel.

217. **JONES, Evan, Royal Arcade and Hunter-street, Sydney.**—Press for Coining, made at the Atlas Foundry, in New South Wales, from Colonial Iron.

CLASS 93.—Carpenter's work, Joinery, &c.

218. **COOK, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.**

Samples of packing-cases.

Do boxes.

Do tea-chests.

 SECTION G—Machinery and Implements, &c.

CLASS 100.—Printing, Type-making, Ruling, Book-Binding.

219. BAILEY & KERR, 111, King-street, Sydney.—Printing Machine and Type.

220. HELLYER, R., 97, Bathurst-street, Sydney.—Roller Stamp.

This is the invention of the exhibitor. Perhaps the word "stamp" in connection with this machine is a misnomer, as its characteristic is that its operation is noiseless, the impression being conveyed by rolling the rubber along the paper. By these means 5,000 impressions an hour can be taken without replenishing the machine with ink, and the invention should prove useful to those who, when they advertise, prefer performing their own printing to paying for its execution outside, and at a very reasonable cost.

CLASS 102.—Fire-engines, Extincteurs, Pumps, Cranes, Gauges, Registering Instruments.

221. TATHAM, Edwin, & Co., Mullens-street, Balmain, Sydney.—Patent Fire Alarm.

Fire Alarms of this pattern may be hung in a row in one place, or fitted in different positions in a building, as may be desired, the bell and battery in any convenient site. The bottom wires are connected together and hung to one pole of the battery, and the top wire, after making connection with the bell, to the other pole. Care should be taken not to cant the Alarms more than necessary. Each Alarm may be adjusted at a different temperature, ranging from the heat of the hand to any desired temperature, by moving the adjustable wire on the top up or down the glass tube.

CLASS 103.—Electroplating.

222. HELLYER, R., Bathurst-street, Sydney.—Electro-plate.

Tea and Coffee Service

Egg-frames

Bottle Cruets

SECTION H.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

SECTION H—Food Products.

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FOOD PRODUCTS.

CLASS 115.—Breadstuffs and Articles made therefrom.

223. AIKEN BROTHERS, Tamworth.—Flour.
224. ATKIN & HORDER, John-street, Singleton.—Flour, White and Maize-meal.
225. BOYLSON & SONS, M., Bathurst.—Flour.
226. COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.—Flour.
227. CONOLLY, M., Argyle Flour-mills, Goulburn.—Flour, two Yellow exhibits.
228. CRAGO, Francis, Bathurst.—(E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent).—Flour.
229. DALTON BROTHERS, Summer-street, Orange.—Flour.
230. FERGUSON BROTHERS, Wellington.—(E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent).—Flour.
231. JINDERA FLOUR MILL, Jindera, near Albury.—(Exhibited through the Albury Agricultural and Pastoral Society; George E. Mackay, Secretary.)—Flour.
232. KITE, William, Britannia Mills, Bathurst.—Flour.
233. MATTHEWS & SON, G., Bathurst.—Flour.
234. PALMER C. C., Moama. (E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent).—Flour.
235. SCOTT, W. F., Orange.—Flour.
236. STOREY & CRAGO, John-street, Singleton.—Flour.
237. TREMAIN, W., Bathurst, (E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent).—Flour.
238. WEBB & CO., Bathurst.—Flour.
239. WOSTENHOLME, John, West Maitland.—Flour.

SECTION H—Food Products.

CLASS 116.—Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.

240. LAURIE, Alex. T., Rawdon Vale, Port Stephens District.—Arrowroot.

This exhibit is the product of the *Canna edulis*, or Great Indian Arrowroot, which grows freely throughout New South Wales and yields abundantly. The exhibitor obtained over two tons of the manufactured article from one acre of land, in one crop. The nutritive properties of this plant are equal to those of any other starch-yielding plant.

241. MUNN, A. L., Merimbula.—Maizena.

The establishment of this industry, which has grown with great rapidity, dates as far back as 1861, and the product is sold throughout the Colonies, and has taken many Exhibition prizes. Maize grows to great perfection in the neighbourhood of the works at Merimbula.

242. WADE & CO., John, Dungog.—Corn Flour.

CLASS 117.—Butter.

243. BLENCOWE, Thomas, Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.**244. BRANDON, Thomas, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.****245. BRESNAHAN, D., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.****246. BURRAWANG FARMERS' CLUB & WEST CAMDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.—(Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff, J.P., President; Mr. S. K. Miller, Hon. Sec.)—Butter.**

These exhibits of butter, which will be found particularized elsewhere as individual entries, were specially prepared for the Calcutta International Exhibition. The butter is esteemed in the Sydney market as of very good quality, and the makers are among the best in the Burrawang district.

247. CANDELO BUTTER COMPANY, 37 Sussex-street, Sydney, W. F. Harris, Sole Agent.—Fresh and Salt Butter (Tinned).**248. CANNON, Manes, Leichhardt-street, Waverley, Sydney.—Butter in Jars or Tins.****249. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.—Butter in Tins. Five Tins, each 1 lb.**

This butter was made by Mr. David Hanna, Rock Vale Farm, Kiama, and packed by T. W. Craven, in September and October, 1876. No especial care was taken with it at the time, and as the quality of it now can only be tested by its being opened and used, the Commissioners are invited to open the tins and test the contents at the close of the Exhibition.

SECTION II—Food Products.

250. **GRAHAM, Jas., Spring Valley Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
251. **GRICE, Joseph, J.P., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
252. **HAYTER, Jeremiah, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
253. **MILLER, J. R., M'Clintock Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
254. **MOORE, John, sen., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
255. **M'GRATH John, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
256. **SEERY, Thomas, Yurrang, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
257. **SOUTH COAST & WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE CO.** Office: Sussex-street, Sydney. (Manager, John Graham.)—Butter.
258. **TURNBULL, Mrs. J., Spring-grove Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.
259. **VANCE W., Burrawang, near Moss Vale.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)—Butter.

CLASS 118.—Ghee, Lard, and other Fatty Substances.

260. **ANDERSON & FORTINTON, Double Creek Factory, near Bega.**—Cheese. [*Vide* Foley Brothers, under this Class.]
261. **BLACK, John Marshall, Ayrdale Cheese Factory, Wolumla.**—Cheese.

The cheeses produced at this Factory are all warranted made under an improved system, with the utmost care and cleanliness, from pure sweet milk obtained from cows depastured on cultivated grasses. They are made in three sizes, Loaf Cheese, 10 lbs. each; Family Cheese, 25 lbs. each; and Counter Cheese, 40 lbs. each. Price per lb., 8d.

SECTION H—Food Products.

262. CANDELO BUTTER CO., Sussex-street, Sydney.—(W. F. Harris, Agent.)—Cheese.
263. CRAVEN, T. W., 164 Sussex-street, Sydney.—Cheese and Lard.
264. FOLEY BROTHERS, 113 Sussex-street, Sydney.—Cheese.
Two exhibits of six each.
- Manufactured respectively by P. H. Wood, of Yarranung, near Bega, and Anderson and Fortinton, of Double Creek Factory, near Bega.
265. HANSCOMBE, William, Nambugga Factory, Bega.—Two Cheese.
266. JAUNCEY, John, Angledale, Bega.—Cheese.
267. OTTON, John, Bega.—Cheese.
268. PASS & REYNOLDS, Old Station, Brogo.—Cheese.
269. SOUTH COAST AND WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE CO.,
Office, Sussex-street, Sydney. John Graham, Manager.
Cheese.
270. TOOTH, R. L., Island Factory, Kameruka, near Bega.—Cheese.
271. WOOD, P. H., Yarranung, near Bega.—Cheese. [*Vide* Foley Bros.]
272. WREN, Henry, Kameruka, Bega.—Cheese.

CLASS 119.—Preserved Meats.

273. SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited), Moore-street, Sydney.—Preserved Meats and Soups.

The Sydney Meat-preserving Company (Limited) has been in existence for about twelve years. The works are erected on the freehold estate of the Company, at Rookwood, 10 miles from Sydney, consisting of 320 acres. The present capacity of the factory is 300 cattle and 6,000 sheep per week; but the supply of stock at the Homebush Yards being irregular, by reason of unfavourable seasons and other causes, the Company is not often allowed an opportunity to work for any considerably unbroken period to the fullest extent of its machinery. If sheep are in short supply, they slaughter a much larger number of cattle than mentioned above, and when not killing cattle they can put through more than 6,000 sheep per week. The greatest amount of work done by the Company in twelve months was in 1880, during which year they preserved about 9,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep. When in full work, the factory gives employment to 200 hands. A vigilant watch is kept for improvements in machinery, and new plant is frequently added. The machinery now in use comprises the best that can be obtained from European, American, and Australian engineering establishments. The Company competed at the International Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878, and Sydney, 1879, Amsterdam, 1883,—obtaining first prize on each occasion, whilst at Paris the Company won the only gold medal awarded to an Australian Meat-preserving Company. During the last four years this Company has never been without large contracts with the British or some Continental Government or another, and they have been invariably executed to the entire satisfaction of the various Powers. They have quite lately shipped the balance of a large contract with the French Government. The purchasing and preserving of stock, and the entire direction of the factory, are attended to by the Manager (Mr. Alban Gee); local sales, export business, and other office duties are performed by the

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Secretary at the Company's office, Moore-street, Sydney; and the European Agency, through which most of the sales of the Company's products are effected, is conducted by Mr. A. H. J. Baass, at 150, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

The following is a detailed description of the various articles contained in the Company's exhibit:—

1. Case containing—

6	2 lb. tins	Minced-collops.
6	"	Stewed Kidneys.
6	"	Vermicelli Soup.
6	"	Ox-cheek and Vegetables.
6	"	Pea Soup.
6	"	Brawn.
6	"	Curried Ox-tail.
6	"	Beef Sausages.
2	"	Ox-tail Soup.

50 tins

2. Case containing—

6	2 lb. tins	Beef Soup.
6	"	Kidney "
6	"	Julienne
6	"	Spiced Beef.
6	"	Boiled "
6	"	Mock Turtle Soup.
6	"	Real
6	"	Sheep's Trotters.
2	"	Ox-tail Soup.

50 tins

3. Case containing—

6	2 lb. tins	Mutton Broth.
6	"	Rissoles.
6	"	Pork Sausages.
6	"	Roast Beef.
6	"	Ox-cheek Soup.
6	"	Macaroni "
6	"	Boiled Mutton.
6	"	Sheep's Tongues.
2	"	Ox-tail Soup.

50 tins

4. Case containing—

5	2 lb. tins	Haricot Mutton.
6	"	Corned Beef.
6	"	Compressed Brawn.
6	"	" Corned Mutton.
6	"	" " Beef.
6	"	" " " (taper tins).
6	"	" " Mutton "
6	"	Spiced Beef.

47 tins

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5. Case containing—

6 6 lb. tins Boiled Mutton.
 5 " Beef.
 2 2 lb. " " (flat tins)

13 tins

6. Case containing—

6 4 lb. tins Ox Tongues.
 2 2 " Corned Beef (flat tins.)
 6 2-oz. jars Extract of Meat.
 6 4 " " "

20

CLASS 124.—Confectionery.

274. **BIDDELL BROS.**, 505-507, George-street, Sydney.—Confectionery.

CLASS 125.—Jams and Jellies.

275. **DYASON BROTHERS, SYDNEY JAM CO.**, Alexandria, near Sydney.—Assorted Jams.
276. **TAYLOR, Sarah M.**, Myall Villa, Railway Terrace, Burwood.—Jellies and Jams preserved from fruits grown in the Colony.

Quince Jelly.	Pine apple Jam.
Apricot Jelly.	Peach Jam.
Guava Jelly.	Quince Marmalade.
Peach Jelly.	Orange "
Tomato Jelly.	Cumquat Jam.
Apple Jelly.	Tomato Jam.
Apple and Rhubarb Jam.	Orange Marmalade.
Melon and Pine-apple Jam.	Quince and Pear Jam.
Melon Jam.	Currant Jam.

CLASS 126.—Honey.

277. **CRAVEN, T. W.**, 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.—Honey.
278. **SMALLWOOD, D. J.**, Caddai Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.—Honey.

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CLASS 127.—Essences and Extracts.

279. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Extract of Sarsaparilla.
280. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.—Waters of a medicinal character.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Sarsaparilla, | Seltzer Water, |
| Lithia, | Acidulous Water, |
| Potass, | Magnesia, |
281. **SMALLWOOD, D. J.**, Caddai Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.—Native Sarsaparilla.

CLASS 128.—Pickles, Sauces, Chutneys, and Curry Powder.

282. **BEST, M. S. & CO.**, Maitland.—Tomato Sauces.
283. **HOGG, S. P. & CO.**, 12, Wynyard Lane, Sydney.—Empress of India Curry Powder.

CLASS 129.—Ale, Beer, and Porter.

284. **MARKS & MURPHY**, 709, George-street, Sydney.—Lager Beer.
285. **TOOTH, R. L.**, Kent Brewery, George-street West, Sydney.—Ale.

CLASS 130.—Cider, Perry, &c.

286. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.
- | |
|--------------|
| Cider. |
| Ginger Wine. |

CLASS 131.—Wines and Liqueurs.

287. **BEATTIE, Hugh**, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**, 1881; Vineyard, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga, 7 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, two gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 600 gallons; kind of wine and date of planting, Hermitage, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £5; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 5s. per gallon. Description—dark red, vintage 1881; 8s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., loamy, with red clay subsoil, south-east aspect, undulating; trained to stakes.

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- 288. BEATTIE, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.**—Name of Wine, *Sherry*; Vineyard, Brooklyn, 7 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, two gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, *Sherry*, and similar description of grape; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £5; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Description—pale, vintage 1881; price, 8s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, &c., loamy, with red clay subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 289. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Pineau*; Vineyard, Marcobrunner, about 50 acres. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons of various vintages; kind of vine, *Pineau*, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced last year, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light amber colour, vintage 1881; price, 8s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry wine, of a *Hock* character; about 23% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.
- 290. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Claret*; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, *Verdôt*; planted 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price of wine newly made, 3s. per gallon. Description—light red colour, vintage 1882; price 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry claret; strength, 19% proof spirit; soil, gravel; trained to stakes.
- 291. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Hermitage*; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; kind of vine, *Hermitage*; planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced last year, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—deep red colour, vintage 1881; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied red wine; strength, about 23% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.
- 292. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Hock*; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; kind of vine, *Pineau*, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light amber colour, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 21% proof spirit; soil, sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

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- 293. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Extent of area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Reisling, 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light pale, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry; strength, 24%; nature of soil, sandy, with clay bottom; how cultivated, trellised.
- 294. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Australian Port**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—full-bodied red wine, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, sweet; strength, about 26%; soil, sandy nature, with clay bottom; trained to stakes.
- 295. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Brown Muscat**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Muscatel; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6. Description—amber colour, vintage, 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, fruity; strength, about 24%; soil, sandy, with clay bottom; trained to stakes.
- 296. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4½ acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeillio, planted about eighteen years ago; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—amber colour, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, light; about 21% of proof spirit; soil, sandy, clay bottom; trellised.
- 297. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—amber colour, vintages 1879, 1880, 1881; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 21% proof spirit; soil, sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.
- 298. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J., & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec, planted 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre,

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£6. Description—dark red colour, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light dry; about 21% of proof spirit; soil, sandy, clay bottom; trellised.

- 299. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Port**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1880; price, 10s. per gallon; 4% of spirit added; character, full-bodied blend of Hermitage, Lambruscat, and Muscatel; strength, about 30% proof spirit; soil, sandy loam, to a depth of 15 to 20 feet; trained on trellis.
- 300. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—straw colour, vintage, 1877; no spirit added; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 28%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis. Grapes were very ripe when made into wine, the must being 30% by Keen's sacc.
- 301. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Müller's Burgundy, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1881; price 8s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 302. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted about 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, light and very dry; strength, about 22%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 303. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Muscatel**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of vine, Muscatel, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1879; price, 10s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 26%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

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- 304. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz, planted 1876; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—straw colour, vintage 1881; price, 8s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 26%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 305. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira or Verdelho; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre £8; price of wine newly made, about 2s. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1882; price per gallon, 8s. 6d.; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 306. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira Sweet**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira, planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 3s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1883; about 5%; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 29%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 307. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 2s. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1880, price, 10s; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 29%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis. This wine, when made, contained 34 per cent. of sugar, by Keen's sacc.
- 308. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 33 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 2s. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 25%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.
- 309. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.**—Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau, planted 1876; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly

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made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 25%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

310. BRECHT, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.—Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £8; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 3d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1882; 7s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23%; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

311. BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudjee.—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Fredericksburgh. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Black Hermitage, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 200 to 500 gallons; price of wine newly made, about 5s. per gallon. Description—full-bodied, dark red, vintage 1880; no spirit added; 18s. per dozen; character, dry; soil, red loam; trained to stakes.

312. BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudjee.—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Fredericksburgh. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of vine, Black Hermitage, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 200 to 500 gallons; price of wine newly made, about 5s. per gallon. Description—dark red, vintage 1883; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, red loam, slate bottom; trained to stakes.

313. BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudjee.—Name of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Fredericksburgh. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, red Muscat, planted 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, 50 to 150 gallons, according to season. Description—light-coloured red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; price, 30s. per dozen; soil, stony surface, slaty soil on a slate bottom; easterly aspect; trained to stakes.

314. BUCHOLTZ, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudjee.—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Fredericksburgh, 8 acres in full bearing, 1 acre young vines. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; kind of vine, Verdelho, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 150 to 500 gallons. Description—white, vintage 1875; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet, light, dry; soil, loam; trained to stakes.

This exhibit is stated by the exhibitor to be the natural produce of the Verdelho grape, nothing being added in any way. Jurors will notice that the quantity made varies very much. This is owing to the late spring frosts and dry seasons; otherwise, the climate and soil are well suited for vine-growing in the Mudjee district.

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- 315. DRINAN, Thomas, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Branxton, Black Creek; 16 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,800 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Madeira, 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—sweet, strong wine, sherry colour, vintage 1883; 3s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, fruity; nature of soil, loam; trellised.
- 316. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Murray Valley Vineyard, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—white; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil, at a depth of 2 feet; trained to stakes.
- The Murray Valley Vineyard, 640 acres in extent, is situated at Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea-level. The different varieties of grape cover an area of 200 acres. The names of the wines produced are—Reisling, Verdeilho, Tokay, Aucarôt, Muscat (white varieties), Shiraz, Carbinet, Burgundy, Hermitage, and Malbec (red varieties). The quantity of wine at present in stock is 350,000 gallons, and the quantity produced annually by exhibitor is from 30,000 to 45,000 gallons. The exhibitor states that he sells no wine under from four to ten years old; and that no spirit is added, their natural spirit being considered amply sufficient. The general character of the wines is full-bodied, the strength being from 23 to 28 degrees of spirit proof, according to Sykes's hydrometer. The wines are remarkable for their high degree of alcoholic strength.
- 317. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Tokay**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—white; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 318. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Verdeilho**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—white; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 319. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Aucarot**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—white; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 320. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.

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- 321. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Carbinet**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—Red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., chocolate; calcareous volcanic soil; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 322. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, &c., chocolate; calcareous volcanic; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 323. FALLON, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.** Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Murray Valley, near Albury. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 to £12. Description—red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, chocolate, calcareous volcanic; limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
- 324. FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.** Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; name of vine, Reisling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 800 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, quartz and felspar; trained to stakes; vineyard on a hill facing west and north.
- 325. FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.** Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz Noir; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red, full-bodied, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, quartz and felspar; trained to stakes.
- 326. FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.** Name of Wine, **Verdeheilho**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeillo, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 120 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, medium; soil, quartz and felspar; trained to stakes.
- 327. FLEMING, George T., Hauteville, Albury.** Name of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Brown Muscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, 250 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, quartz and felspar; trained to stakes.
- 328. FRANCIS, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.** Name of Wine, **Portobella**; Vineyard, Douglas Vale. Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity in stock, 450 gallons;

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kind of vine, *Isabella*, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £100, that is clearing and planting till the vines bear. Description—red wine, vintage 1881; 7s. per gallon in bulk; character, good body; no spirit added; chocolate-coloured soil, northerly aspect, gentle slope, 100 feet above sea-level; trained on trellis.

329. **FRÈRE, Léonce, St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury.** Name of Wine, **Champagne, Dry**; Vineyard, St. Hilaire, near Albury, 50 acres; Extent of area planted with this grape, 35 acres; quantity exhibited, one case, twelve bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 800 dozen; kind of vine and date of planting, *White Hermitage*, 1878; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—sparkling, light colour, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light and sweet; strength, 21 % proof spirit; nature of soil, &c., chocolate, westerly slope; trained to stakes.
330. **FRÈRE, Léonce, St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury.**—Name of Wine, **Champagne, Sweet**; Vineyard, St. Hilaire, near Albury, 50 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 35 acres; quantity exhibited, one case of twelve bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 800 dozen; kind of vine and date of planting, *White Hermitage*, 1878; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—sparkling, light colour; no spirit added; character, light and sweet; strength, 21% proof spirit; nature of soil, &c., chocolate, western slope; trained to stakes.
331. **GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Muscat Brown, 1880**; Vineyard, Eshcol, 20 acres. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 11,000 gallons altogether; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; price of the wine, when newly made, at vineyard, 1s. 6d.; first time exhibited; natural strength; character, 24%; clay subsoil; stakes and trellis.
332. **GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Muscat White, 1879**; Vineyard, Eshcol, 20 acres. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 11,000 gallons altogether; quantity annually produced, about 4,000 gallons; price of wine, when newly made, at vineyard, 1s. 6d.; first time exhibited; natural strength of wine, character, 24%; clay subsoil; stakes and trellis.
333. **GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira, 1879**; Vineyard, Eshcol, 20 acres. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, altogether 11,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; price, when newly made at vineyard, 1s. 6d.; natural strength; character, 24%; soil, clay subsoil; stakes and trellis.
334. **GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Sherry, 1881**; Vineyard, Eshcol. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 11,000 gallons altogether; first time exhibited. Description—pale; no spirit added; character, 24%; clay subsoil; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

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- 335. GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage Red, 1881-2**; Vineyard, Eshcol. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 11,000 gallons altogether; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; 24%; clay subsoil; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 336. GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Port**; Vineyard, Eshcol Park, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; description, full-bodied, vintage 1881.
- 337. GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Eshcol Park; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; description, full-bodied, vintage 1879.
- 338. GORUS, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.**—Name of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Eshcol Park; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; description, full-bodied, vintage 1879.
- 339. GREEN, Walter C., Johannesburg, Cessnock.**—Name of Wine, **Pineau White**; Vineyard, Johannesburg, 17 acres; area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1 hogshead; kind of vine, Pineau, planted 1879; cost of cultivation, £9; description, Pineau White, vintage 1882; no spirits added; character, light; strength, about 24%; soil, limestone formation; trained to stakes, trellised.
- 340. GREEN, Walter C., Johannesburg, Cessnock.**—Name of Wine, **Shiraz White, 1881**; Vineyard, Johannesburg, 17. acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1 hogshead; kind of vine, Shiraz, planted 1879; first crop; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—Light white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, light; soil, limestone; trained to stakes.
- 341. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Names of Wines, **Ettamogah Red**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Extent of vineyard, 25 acres; extent of area planted with this grape, 11 acres; the total quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; quantity of wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vines, Carbinet and Shiraz Pineau; cost of cultivation per acre, £4 10s. Description—Red; vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.
- 342. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Names of Wines, **Ettamogah White**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; cost of cultivation, £4 10s. per acre. Description—Verdeilho and White Shiraz, vintage 1878; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.
- 343. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Kind of Wines, **Ettamogah White, 1877**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vines, Verdeilho and White Shiraz; cost

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of cultivation per acre. £6 10s. ; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons ; quantity produced annually, 1,800 gallons. Description—Verdeilho and White Shiraz, vintage 1877 ; character, full-bodied ; strength, about 21% ; soil, decomposed granite, potash felspar ; trained to stakes.

- 344. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Kind of Wine, **Reisling** ; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles ; kind of vine, **Reisling** ; quantity in stock, 800 gallons ; cost of cultivation £4 10s. per acre. Description—Reisling, vintage 1877 ; character, light ; soil, decomposed granite and white loam ; trained to stakes.
- 345. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP.**—Ettamogah, Albury.—Kinds of Wines, **Aucarot, 1881**. Quantity exhibited, six bottles ; cost of cultivation, £4 10s. per acre. Description—character, full-bodied, vintage 1881 ; nature of soil, decomposed granite ; trained to stakes.
- 346. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Kinds of Wines, **Red, 1880** ; Quantity exhibited, six bottles ; cost of cultivation per acre, £4 10s. Description—character, full-bodied, vintage 1880 ; nature of soil, decomposed granite ; trained to stakes.
- 347. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Kind of Wine, **Muscat, 1881** ; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles ; kind of vine, Brown Muscat ; cost of cultivation per acre, £4 10s. Description—Muscat-character, liqueur, vintage 1881 ; nature of soil, decomposed granite and potash felspar ; trained to stakes.
- 348. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.**—Kind of Wine, **Muscat, 1882** ; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity of Wine exhibited, six bottles ; kind of vine, Brown Muscat ; cost of cultivation £4 10s. per acre. Description—Brown Muscat ; character, liqueur, vintage, 1882 ; nature of soil, decomposed granite and potash felspar ; trained to stakes.
- 349. JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage** ; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres ; quantity exhibited, eight bottles ; wine in stock, 200 gallons ; vine, Hermitage, planted 1874 ; area planted with this grape, 2½ acres ; total quantity produced annually, 2,000 gallons. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1882 ; price of wine, 7s. per gallon ; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 ; character, full-bodied ; soil, red ; trained to stakes and wire.
- 350. JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Verdeilho** ; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres ; quantity exhibited, eight bottles ; quantity in stock, 200 gallons ; kind of vine, Verdeilho, planted 1874 ; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage 1882 ; no spirit added ; character, full-bodied ; soil, red ; trained to stakes and wire.

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- 351. JACK, David, Fernmount, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz, planted 1874; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained to stakes and wire.
- 352. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton** (very light pale, blend of different varieties, 1873); Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, 32 acres, established in 1830. Extent of area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; blended with other wines; kind of vine and date of planting, Blanquette, 1870; quantity produced annually, 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price 6s. 6d. per gallon. Prizes obtained at previous Exhibitions—Awarded gold medal, Bordeaux, 1882; silver medal, Paris, 1878; grand champion prize, Victoria, 1877; grand challenge prize, Queensland, 1878; thirteen first awards, Sydney International Exhibition, 1879; also numerous other prizes. No spirit added; character, light dry; strength, about 17 per cent.; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil; aspect, S.E., about 200 feet elevation; trained to wires, vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 353. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Hock** (light pale, 1879); Vineyard, Kirkton, near Hunter River, 32 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 dozen; quantity of wine in stock, 3,000 gallons, of different vintages; kind of vine, Verdeilho, Reisling, Blanquette; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 18 per cent.; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil; aspect, S.E., about 200 feet elevation; trained to wires.
- 354. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Hock** (very light pale, blend 1879) in bulk; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, Branxton; 32 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 quarter-cask of 28 gallons; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons, of different vintages; kind of vine, Verdeilho, Reisling, Blanquette; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 18 per cent.; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil; aspect, S.E., 200 feet elevation; trained to wires.
- 355. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton White, 1878**; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, 32 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 dozen bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 4,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, White Hermitage, planted in 1840 and 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description, white wine rather light straw colour; no spirit added; character,

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medium strength, dry ; strength, 19 per cent. ; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, 2 to 10 feet deep, clay subsoil ; S.E. aspect ; trained to wires ; vines 6 feet apart each way.

- 356. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**
—Name of Wine, **Kirkton White, 1878** (in bulk) ; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, 32 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 4 acres ; quantity exhibited, 1 qr.-cask 28 gallons ; quantity of this wine in stock, 4,000 gallons, of different vintages ; kind of vine and date of planting, White Hermitage, planted in 1840 and 1872 ; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—white, rather light straw colour ; no spirit added ; character, medium strength, dry ; strength, 19 per cent. ; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, 2 to 10 feet deep, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect ; trained to wires ; vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 357. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**
—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Madeira, golden, 1872** ; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bottles ; quantity of this wine in stock, about 9,000 gallons, of different vintages ; kind of vine and date of planting, Verdelho, planted 1869 to 1875 ; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—dry, 1872 ; 7s. per gallon ; no spirit added ; strength, medium, about 20 per cent. ; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, aspect S.E. ; trained to wires ; vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 358. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**
—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Madeira, golden, 1879** ; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; quantity of this wine in stock, about 9,000 gallons of different vintages ; kind of vine and date of planting, Verdelho, planted 1869 to 1875 ; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—dry, 1872 ; 7s. per gallon ; no spirit added ; strength, medium, about 20 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect ; trained to wires ; vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 359. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**
—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Madeira, golden, 1879** ; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one qr.-cask, 28 gallons ; quantity of this wine in stock, about 9,000 gallons of different vintages ; kind of vine and date of planting, Verdelho, 1869 to 1875 ; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—dry, 1872 ; 7s. per gallon ; no spirit added ; strength, medium, about 20% ; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect ; trained to wires.

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- 360. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Yellow, 1876**; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen; quantity of this wine in stock, 8,000 gallons, of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, Reisling, 1870 to 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light, dry, bright yellow; three years old, 1876; 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; strength, about 18%; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect, about 200 feet elevation; trained to wires; vines 6 feet apart.
- 361. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Vine, **Kirkton Yellow, 1878**; Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 8,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, Reisling, 1870 and 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light, dry, bright yellow; 3 years old, 1876; 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; strength, about 18%; nature of soil &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect, about 200 feet elevation; trained to wires; vines 6 feet apart.
- 362. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of vine, **Kirkton Yellow, 1878** (in bulk); Vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one qr.-cask of 28 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 8,000 gallons, of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, Reisling, planted in 1870 and 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light, dry, bright yellow colour, vintage 1878; 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; strength about 18%; nature of soil &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect, about 200 feet elevation; trained to wires; vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 363. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Claret**; vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, 32 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, four dozen bottles; quantity of wine in stock, 15,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, Red Hermitage, 1840 and 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—Dark red colour, vintages 1877-1878; 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 18%; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect, elevation 200 feet; trained to stakes and also to wires; vines 6 feet apart each way.
- 364. KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Kirkton Hermitage** (in bulk); vineyard, Kirkton, near the Hunter River, 32 acres. Extent of area planted with this

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grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 qr.-cask, 28 gallons; quantity of this wine in stock, 15,000 gallons of different vintages; kind of vine and date of planting, Red Hermitage, 1840 and 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gals.; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—Dark red vintages, 1876-81; price, 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, 21 to 23 per cent.; nature of soil, &c., reddish sand, clay subsoil, S.E. aspect, 200 feet elevation; trained to stakes and also to wires; vines 6 feet apart each way.

- 365. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles. Description—Red; no spirit added; character, medium, light; how cultivated, trellised. [The extent of the Cawarra Vineyard is about 80 acres.]
- 366. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.**—Name of wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity in stock, 65,000 gallons, assorted; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—red, vintage 1875; 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; how cultivated, trellised.
- 367. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.**—Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, one gallon; quantity in stock, 65,000 gallons, assorted wines; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—1876 vintage, red; 26s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; how trained, trellised.
- 368. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.**—Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, one gallon; quantity in stock, 30,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white, vintage, 1876; 28s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; cultivated, trellised.
- 369. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Kind of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kind of wine, Shiraz; planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dry, white, vintage 1880; character, full-bodied; strength, 25%; no spirit added; soil, decomposed trap; trained, staked with three wires.
- 370. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Kind of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Area planted with this vine, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Madeira or Verdeilho; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dry, very fine quality; colour, white; character, full-bodied, vintage 1881; strength, 28%; no spirit added; nature of soil, red; trained to stakes and wires.
- 371. MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Malbec**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—red, vintage 1880; character, full-bodied; strength, 27%; no spirit added; soil red; trained to stakes and wires.

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- 372. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Claret, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah, 64 acres. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Claret, different grapes blended; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10. Description—Claret Red, 1878; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 373. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1878; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 374. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Verdôt Red, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdôt; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s.; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons. Description—Verdôt Red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 375. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 376. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Shiraz White, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Shiraz White, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 377. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Reisling, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 378. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Verdeilho, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Verdeilho; vintage, 1881; 5s. per gallon; character, light; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

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- 379. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Pedro Ximenes, 1882**; Vineyard, Bebeah, 64 acres. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1882; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light; soil, rich dark loam; stakes with wire trellis.
- 380. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Hermitage Red, planted 1864; vintage, 1877; 7s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 381. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Hermitage Red; 6s. per gallon; vintage, 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 382. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1882**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted about 1864; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—colour, red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained on wires supported by stakes.
- 383. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Verdeilho, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; area planted, 3 acres; quantity in stock, 120 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Verdeilho; vintage, 1877; 21s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 384. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; area planted with this grape, 8 acres; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Reisling; vintage, 1879; 18s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 385. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Verdeilho, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Extent of Vineyard, 64 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho, planted 1866 to 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—vintage, 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes and wire.

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- 386. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Pineau, 1880**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Pineau, planted from 1866 to to 1870; quantity annually produced, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Pineau, vintage 1880; 18s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; stakes with wire trellis.
- 387. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Port Red, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Port, mixed, planted 1865 and 1878; quantity of this wine produced annually 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 10s. per acre. Description—Port Red, 1878; 10s. per gallon; character, sweet; spirit added, 4% proof; trained to stakes with wire trellis; soil, rich dark loam.
- 388. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Muscat, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of vine, Muscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Muscat, tawny yellow, vintage 1879; 10s. per gallon; spirit added, 4 % proof; character, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 389. MUNRO, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.**—Name of Wine, **Reisling, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 135 gallons; kind of vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 10s. Description—Reisling, sweet, white, 1876; 10s. per gallon; spirit added, 3 % proof; character, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.
- 390. MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage**; Vineyard, Hillside, 14 acres. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of vine, Red Hermitage, planted from 1872 to 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,750 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £10. Description—colour, red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry; soil, volcanic, red soil; trained on wires supported by stakes.
- 391. MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.**—Name of Wine, **Tokay or Salvanna**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 700 gallons; kind of vine, Tokay or Salvanna; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,400 gallons. Description—yellowish white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied dry; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires supported by stakes.

SECTION H—Food Products.

392. MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.—Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Hillside. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz. Description of wine—white wine, full-bodied, vintage 1880; 4s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires.

393. MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.—Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Madeira, planted 1877 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 700 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £10. Description—white wine, full-bodied, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires supported by stakes.

394. MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.—Name of Wine, **Malbec**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 400 gallons; kind of vine, Malbec, planted 1877 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons. Description—dark red, full-bodied, vintage 1882; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; soil, volcanic red soil; trained on wires supported by stakes.

These wines are stated to be made from the pure juice of the grape, and are refined with the purest isinglass. The sugar contained in the juice at the time the grapes were gathered was 27 per cent., by the Hunter River Vineyard saccharometer. The wine will therefore be found to yield a high percentage of natural spirit. Tokay contained 28 per cent. Malbec and Hermitage obtained honorable mention at the Bordeaux Exhibition, although then only must, being under four months old when forwarded from the cellars.

395. OGILVIE, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.—Name of Wine, **Yulgilbar No. 1**; Vineyard, Yulgilbar, 2 acres. Extent of area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, unknown, planted 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 100 gallons. Description—white, vintage 1875; no spirit added; character, light, dry; nature of soil, &c., decomposed granite, on hill slope to the west; staked. This wine took first prize in its class at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879. The vineyard is of limited extent.

396. OGILVIE, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.—Name of Wine, **Yulgilbar No. 2**; Vineyard, Yulgilbar, 2 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine and date of planting, Maderia or Verdeilho, 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, 60 gallons; description of this wine, light, dry, white, 1875; no spirit added; character, light.

397. OGILVIE, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.—Name of Wine, **Yulgilbar**; Vineyard, Yulgilbar, 2 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine and date of planting, Maderia or Verdeilho, 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 60 gallons. Description—golden colour, vintage 1876; no spirit added; full-bodied.

SECTION H—Food Products.

- 398. OGILVIE, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.**—Name of Wine, *Yulgilbar Red*; Vineyard, Yulgilbar. Extent of area planted with this grape, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine and date of planting, Red Hermitage and Pineau Noir, 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 50 gallons. Description—dark red, vintage, 1876; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, of the character of Burgundy.
- 399. SMITH, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Est Est, Nulla Nulla*; Vineyard, Nulla Nulla, on N. bank of the Hunter, 13 acres in extent. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, about 1,000 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Mixed Black Spanish and Malaga Muscatel, planted 1868. Description—sweet, tawny red colour, vintage 1880; 6s. per gallon. This is a liqueur wine much liked, but a very small quantity is made, which could be increased were there a demand; no spirit added; nature of soil, &c., sandy alluvial, S.E. aspect, steep hillside; trained to wire trellis.
- 400. SMITH, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Est Est, Sweet White*; Vineyard, Nulla Nulla, on a hill on the N. bank of River Hunter; extent, 13 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, about 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, White Shiraz, planted 1868. Description—sweet, white, dessert, 1882; 5s. per gallon in bulk. This wine sells readily at the price named. Exhibitor sends it to test the effect of the voyage; no spirit added; character, liqueur; nature of soil, sandy alluvium, S.E. aspect, steep hillside; trained to stakes and trellis.
- 401. SMITH, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Est Est S., Dry Red*; Vineyard, Nulla Nulla, on a hill on N. bank of the Hunter River, 13 acres. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, about 2,000 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Black Hermitage, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons. Description—light, dry, free from acidity, made 1883; 3s. 6d. per gallon in bulk; no spirit added; strength, about 26%; nature of soil, sandy alluvium, white gravelly subsoil, easterly aspect; trained to stakes and wire trellis.
- 402. SMITH, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, *Est Est, Dry White*; Vineyard, Nulla Nulla, on N. bank of Hunter River. Extent of area planted with this grape, about 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, about 3,000 gallons; kind of vine and date of planting, Shepherd's Reisling, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons, as a rule; price of this wine when newly made at vineyard, about 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—pale golden colour, made 1883; 3s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry; strength, 26 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy alluvium, white gravelly subsoil; trained to stakes and wire trellis.

SECTION II—Food Products.

- 403. STEPHEN & Co., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Sauterne**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe, Hunter River, 12 acres in extent. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Reisling and White Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white, vintage 1879; price, 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 23%; soil, red calcareous; hill-side, N.E. aspect; trained espalier.
- 404. STEPHEN & Co., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Hermitage**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, vintage 1879; price, 25s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; strength estimated at 22%; soil, red, calcareous; trained espalier.
- 405. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.**—Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Burgundy**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, a blend from several vineyards, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22%.
- 406. WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Claret**, 1881; Vineyard, Coolalta, Branxton. Extent of area planted with the grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 15,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage and Malbec, 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of wine when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—full claret, rich colour; vintage, 1881; price in Sydney, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, medium; strength, about 22%; soil, red; volcanic nature; northerly aspect; trained to stakes.
- 407. WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six quart bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; kind of vine, Verdeilho and Shiraz, 1867; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price when newly made at vineyard, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—like Hock, pale golden, vintage 1876; character, light or medium; strength 22%; soil, red volcanic; trained.
- 408. WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage**, 1880; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage, planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum. Description—red, vintage 1880; character, full-bodied; strength 22%; red soil; trained to stakes.

SECTION H—Food Products.

409. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Hermitage and Malbec, 1881**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of vine, blend of Hermitage and Malbec; planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum. Description—red, vintage 1879; character, medium; strength, 22%; red soil; trained to stakes.
410. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Burgundy, 1881**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of vine, Burgundy, planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red, vintage 1881; character, medium; strength 22%; red soil; trained to stakes.
411. **WILKINSON, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Pineau and Madeira**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of vine, blend Pineau and Madeira; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum. Description—red, vintage 1879; character, medium; strength, 22%; soil, red; trained to stakes.
412. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Area, 70 acres; variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.
413. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 100-gallon cask.
414. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 240-gallon cask.
415. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 800-gallon cask.
416. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,200-gallon cask.
417. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage and Verlôt; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of six casks, in all 1,900 gallons.
418. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt; vintage, 1876; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 330-gallon cask.

SECTION H—Food Products.

419. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt; vintage, 1882; quantity of wine exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.
420. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 1,000 gallons.
421. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1881-2; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,200-gallon cask.
422. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1881-2; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,100-gallon cask.
423. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1881-2; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 12,000 gallons.
424. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Malbec; vintage, 1881-2; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 1,700 gallons.
425. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1883; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.
426. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage, 1883; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 4,000-gallon cask.
427. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1882-83; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,000-gallon cask.
428. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1882-3; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,200-gallon cask.
429. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt and Black Spanish; vintage, 1882-83; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 12,000 gallons.

SECTION H—Food Products.

430. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 240-gallon cask.
431. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.
432. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 330-gallon cask.
433. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,850-gallon cask.
434. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 320-gallon cask.
435. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 210-gallon cask.
436. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Madeira; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 120-gallon cask.
437. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood; variety of grape, Madeira; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 110-gallon cask.
438. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reisling and Madeira; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 1,600 gallons.
439. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reisling; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 330 gallons.

SECTION H—Food Products.

440. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reising; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,200-gallon cask.
441. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Shiraz; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,200-gallon cask.
442. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 600 gallons.
443. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 500-gallon cask.
444. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 230-gallon cask.
445. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood, Must**; Vineyard, Dalwood; variety of grape, Reising; vintage, 1883; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 330-gallon cask.
446. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood; variety of grape, Reising; vintage, 1883; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 320-gallon cask.
447. **WYNDHAM, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.**—Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood; variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1883; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of seven casks, each 1,200 gallons, in all 8,400 gallons.

The exhibitor furnishes the following information :—

These wines represent 71,500 gallons in stock, and 276,000 gallons made from the years 1876 to 1883, inclusive. The quantities produced annually vary according to season. The vintage of 1883 exceeded 45,000 gallons, after the loss of nearly half the crop by hail, &c. The vineyard covers an area of 70 acres. The cost of cultivation per acre is from £18 to £20, the whole vineyard being kept at all times in perfect order. The vintage of 1883 has been purchased by Messrs. Woods Brothers & Co., at an average of over 2s. 6d. per gallon. The prizes obtained by the exhibitor at previous Exhibitions are too numerous to mention. The Dalwood wines have ever taken a leading position when exhibited. They were awarded a silver medal at Paris in 1867, the highest award to all the Australian Colonies; and after seven years' absence from all exhibitions, obtained a leading position at Sydney International Exhibition of 1879-1880; gold medal at Bordeaux in 1882; and, lastly, a diploma of honor at Amsterdam in 1883. The

SECTION H—Food Products.

character of the wines ranges from light to medium full-bodied, strength from 20% to 24% natural proof spirit, the bulk being 21% natural proof spirit. The wines are not fortified. The soil is a red sandy loam, generally of great depth, with a substratum of ironstone gravel; then a rich marl clay, intermixed with small globules of lime. The mode of cultivation is with horse-plough between the vines, and with hand-hoe to break up under vine plants—all vines staked and trained on wire espalier fashion. The vines were first planted by the late George Wyndham, the father of the present proprietor, in the years 1829, 1833, and about 1857. After the new plantation began to bear fruit the old vines were taken up. The industry has therefore been established at Dalwood for more than fifty years, and nearly the whole life of the present proprietor has been devoted to its development and perfecting. The vineyard is kept in the highest possible state of cultivation, and all vine and wine refuse is regularly returned to the soil in a systematic manner.

448. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Bitters.

449. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.—Samples of Noyeau, Maraschino, Curaçoa, and Usquebaugh.

450. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern.—Fruit Wines.

Ginger Ale.	Strawberry.	} Wines.
Ginger Champagne.	Gooseberry.	
Ginger Brandy.	Black Currant.	
Ginger Wine.	Red Currant.	
Strawberry Fruit Champagne.	Peach.	
Orange Wine.		

451. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.—

Staughton Bitters.	Champagne Quinine Wine.
Orange Bitters.	Phosphated Tonic Wine.
Golden Bitters.	Quinine Nerveine.
Aromatic Tonic Bitters.	

CLASS 133.—Cordials and Syrups.

452. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Limejuice Cordial.

453. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Syrups and Cordials.

454. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.—

Raspberry Vinegar.	Peppermint.
Limejuice Cordial.	Cloves.
Lemon Syrup.	Pineapple Syrup.

455. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.—

Lemon Syrup.	Raspberry Syrup.
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SECTION H—Food Products.

CLASS 134.—Aerated and Mineral Waters.

456. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Aerated and Mineral Waters.
457. **COOMA PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND PLOUGHING ASSOCIATION**, Cooma.—Small sample of Mineral Water from Spring near Cooma.
458. **HUME & PEGRUM**, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
 Lemonade. Seltzer-water.
 Tonic-water. Ginger Ale and Soda-water.

CLASS 135.—Vinegar.

459. **BARRETT & CO.**, Buckingham-street, Sydney.—Vinegar.
460. **MONK, D. J.**, 295, Sussex-street, Sydney.—Vinegar.
 6 dozen Malt Vinegar.
 6 dozen Wine Vinegar.
 Pure Vinegar from Malt and Wine.

The manufacture of vinegar has been carried on by the present proprietor for about twenty years. The production weekly of vinegar is about 2,000 gallons, or 100,000 to 150,000 gallons per annum. It is manufactured from malt liquors and wine, no chemicals being used. About twenty men are constantly employed, besides coopers. The quantity of vinegar bottled weekly is about 300 to 600 dozen. The price of vinegar is less than it is sold at in London.

CLASS 136.—Provisions not specified in other classes.

461. **JAMES, H.**, Picton.—(Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden and Campbelltown Agricultural and Horticultural Society, G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
 Bacon.
 Hams.
462. **MEAKER**, George, Spring Bank, Bega.
 Bacon.
 Hams.
463. **PICTON, CAMDEN, AND CAMPBELLTOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, Picton. (G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
 Bacon.
 Hams.
464. **SOUTH COAST & WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE CO.**
 Office, Sussex-street, Sydney. (John Graham, Manager.)
 Bacon.
 Hams.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CLASS 137.—Collections of Agricultural Products.

465. **ALLEN**, Executrix and Executors of the Late John, Stony Creek, Young.—White Wheat.

466. **ANDREWS**, R. E., Woodside, Manning River.

Maize.

Maize, in cob.

467. **BRIDLE**, Wm., Rose Vale, Tumut.—Twelve cobs white Spindle Maize.

This exhibit is valued for its deep flat grain, enormous yield, and easiness of mastication.

468. **BROWN**, John, Burrundulla, Mudgee (per Mudgee Agricultural Society).—Maize.

469. **COHEN & LEVY**, Tamworth.—Wheat.

470. **CONDIE**, Robert, Shoalhaven. (See South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company).—Maize.

471. **CONLON**, J., Picton. (Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society).—Black Sorghum.

472. **CONLON**, B., Freeman's Reach, Hawkesbury River.—Maize in cob.

Varieties	{	Early yellow Flint.
		Golden Drop, yellow.
		Red Spindle.
		Soft White
		Horsetooth.

473. **COX**, Herbert A., Burrundulla, Mudgee.—Maize, White and Yellow.

474. **CRAVEN**, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Maize and Oats.

Millet-seed.

The latter exhibit was grown by Mr. Chas. Phillips of Raymond Terrace. Millet is used as provender for horses, and is said to possess rare fattening qualities.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

475. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.—One bag, each half bushel, of the following—

Blue boiling Peas, Hunter River.	
Yellow Hogan Maize, Macleay River.	
Feed Oats	} Manning River.
Seed Oats (Tartarian)	
Do. do.	
Mixed black and white	
Cape Barley	

The oats and barley were grown at Croki, Manning River, by Mr. Geo. Shoesmith and Mr. Peter Davis.

476. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.—Maize cobs.

2 cobs Golden-drop (small)	4 cobs Farmer's Friend, yellow
2 do do (large)	3 do do pale red
3 do red Hogan	2 do do dark red
6 do yellow do.	2 do broad grain, yellow
7 do dwarf, pale yellow, sweet	2 do heavy, nuggetty
Maize, preserving.	4 do prolific, heavy
1 cob Lonsdale, pale yellow	2 do silverskin, light
2 cobs Prince of Wales do do	4 do do (Wilson's)
1 cob do chocolate	2 do do (Arthur's)

The above exhibits were all grown on the Macleay River. They were mostly grown by Mr. Wm. Arthur, Rainbow Reach. The yield, as a rule, is most prolific, and the produce is of a class that commands a ready sale in the Sydney and Melbourne Markets.

477. CRAWFORD, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.—White Haricot Beans.

This bean is a runner or pole bean. It may also be grown without poles or stocks. It is very productive, of a fine flavour, and may be used either green or dry. It stands hot weather well, or continued wet.

478. DALTON BROTHERS, Summer-street, Orange.

Wheat.

Oats.

479. DITZELL, John, Mosheim, Inverell.

Wheat.

Maize.

Skinless Barley.

480. DOUST, D., Camden. (Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary)—

Black Sorghum, yielding 50 bushels of seed and 20 tons fodder to the acre.

Planter's Friend, „ 40 bushels per acre.

Pearl Millet „ 40 „ „

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

- 481. DOWNES, F. W., Camden.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)—

Large yellow Maize, yielding 80 bushels per acre.

Small " " " 60 " "

Buckwheat, " " 40 " "

Planter's Friend, " 40 " "

- 482. DRYER, John K., Tamworth.**

Barley.

Wheat.

Oats.

Maize.

Hungarian Millet.

- 483. DUNK, T., Camden.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary)—

Creeping Wheat, yielding 36 bushels per acre.

White " " 30 " "

- 484. FOLEY, James, Lower Peak, Mudgee.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Mudgee Agricultural Society.)—Wheat.

- 485. GEEHAN, James, Freeman's Reach, Windsor, Hawkesbury River.**—Maize.

- 486. GILLESPIE, L., Orange.**

Maize.

Oats.

- 487. GRAHAM, Neville, Murrumburrah.**—(*Vide* South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company.)—Wheat.

- 488. GRANT, William, Mullamuddy, near Mudgee.**—(Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)—Maize (large.)

- 489. HAYTER, Jas., Camden.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)

Oaten Hay, yielding 30 cwt. per acre.

Lucerne Hay.

- 490. HENDERSON, Wm., Spring Farm, near Uralla.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Society; Mr. J. D. Lecce, Secretary.)—White Wheat.

The locality where this exhibit was grown is about 3,500 feet above sea-level; latitude, about 31 deg. South.

- 491. HURST, William, Bathurst.**—(Shown through Messrs. E. Webb & Co., Bathurst.)—Wheat, 97½ lbs.

This wheat obtained first prize at the last show of the Bathurst Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

492. HUTCHISON, James, Singleton.

Maize.
 Lucerne Seed.
 Wheat.
 Oats.
 English Barley.

493. HYAM, S. H., Wharf-street, off Market-street, Sydney.

Maize.—Samples from the Shoalhaven, Manning, Clarence, Macleay, and Bega Districts.

Oats—Tartarian black, feed and seed.

No. 1. Golden-drop Maize.

Greatly admired by trainers of Racehorses. Grown at Shoalhaven, yield about 60 to 70 bushels per acre.

No. 2. White Maize.

Used chiefly for Maizena; is a good feeding Maize for horses, but colour is against it. Grown at the Clarence River; yield 80 bushels per acre.

No. 3. Large Red Maize.

This variety is very popular, and is extensively used for horses. Grown at the Macleay River; yield 80 bushels per acre.

No. 4. Small Red Maize.

Is most fancied for late sowing; it is hardy, and comes to maturity earlier than other varieties; is used almost exclusively for Racehorses. Grown at Moruya; yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

No. 5. Large Yellow Maize.

Used extensively for horses; grows well in any rich soil, likes a warm climate. Grown at the Clarence River; yield 80 to 90 bushels per acre.

No. 6. Grey Peas.

Used somewhat sparingly for Racehorses; the demand here is limited. Grown at Goulburn.

No. 7. Horse Beans.

Not popular in N.S.W., supposed to be too heating, although some breeders of blood stock use small quantities for young horses. Grown at Murrumburrah.

No. 8. Feed Oats.

This variety is extensively used for horses. Grown at Orange; yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

No. 9. Seed Oats.

Sown early in the winter and cut early in the summer, for hay; is one of our best varieties for that purpose. Grown at Bathurst.

No. 10. Black Tartarian Oats.

Very hardy, good for feed or to grow for hay; yields well. Grown at Cootamundra.

No. 11. Black-eyed Peas.

Quick-growing variety, used exclusively for horses. Grown at Tumut; yields well.

No. 12. Barley.

Our best variety for horses; it is used for delicate or sick horses, and in the early spring for putting them into condition. Grown at Goulburn.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

494. **ISBESTER, Thomas, Gulgong, near Mudgee.**—(Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)

Wheat.
Skinless Barley.
Skinless Oats.
Mammoth Rye.

495. **JAUNCEY, John, Angledale, Bega.**—Maize, Yellow Dented.

This exhibit was grown by the exhibitor; the maize weighs, on the average, 66 lbs. to the bushel, the yield being 80 bushels to the acre.

496. **KELLY, Peter, Wilbertree, Mudgee.**—(Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)—White Oats.

497. **KELLY, Peter, Wilbertree, Mudgee.**—(Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)—Maize, large and Ninety-day.

498. **KEOLLNER, Kilian, Tarraganda, Bega.**—Maize, Old Yellow.

This exhibit weighs 62 lbs. to the bushel, and, on the average, yields 70 bushels to the acre.

499. **MACKAY, G. E., Albury.**—White Oats.

500. **MARTIN, W. Fraser, J.P., 131, Sussex-street, Sydney.**—Maize.

No. 1. Large Golden-drop Maize.

This maize was grown on the Hunter River, from seed of Sir W. M'Arthur's prize golden-drop maize.

No. 2. Small Golden-drop Maize.

This also was grown on the Hunter River.

No. 3. Large Maize Meal, Hogan Maize.

This was grown on the Macleay River.

No. 4. Large Yellow Maize.

This was grown on the Shoalhaven River.

No. 5. White Maizena Maize.

This was grown on the Manning River.

501. **McALISTER, R. & J., Tumut.**—Red Spindle Corn or Maize, in coo.

502. **McFADYEN, John, Bolwarra, West Maitland.**

Maize.
Sorghum.

503. **McLEAN, James, Corowa.**—Wheat, White and Red.

504. **McMAHON, T., Burragorang.**—(Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
—Large Yellow Maize, yielding 86 bushels per acre.

505. **MOFFATT, Josiah, Uralla.**—(Shown under the auspices of the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Society.)—Wheat.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

- 506. MOORE, J. E., Camden.**—(Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society.)

Maize, yielding 60 bushels per acre.

Early French, do., yielding 40 bushels per acre.

Black Sorghum.

- 507. MUNN, A. L., Maizena Works, Merimbula.**—Maize in cob.

- 508. MUNSIE, Samuel, Kelvin Grove Farm, near Uralla, New England.**—(Shown through the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Association; Mr. J. D. Leece, Secretary.)—

One box Maize Cobs.

Wheat, 1 bag containing two samples, Red and White.

The locality where this exhibit was produced is about 3,500 feet above sea-level. Lat. about 31° south.

- 509. ONSLOW, Mrs., Camden Park.**—(Shown under the auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural and Horticultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)

Large Yellow Maize, yielding 80 bushels per acre.

Small do do 60 do

Early French Maize, do 40 do

Buckwheat do 40 do

Sorghum, yielding 50 bushels seed and 20 tons fodder to the acre.

- 510. PAGE, Samuel, Mullamuddy, near Mudgee.**—(Shown under the auspices of Mudgee Agricultural Society).—White Oats.

- 511. PICTON, CAMDEN, AND CAMPBELLTOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, George Bradbury, Secretary.**—(Vide entries under names of Mrs. Onslow, F. W. Downes, T. McMahon, J. E. Moore, D. Doust, J. Conlon, T. Dunk, and Jas. Hayter.)

Maize,

Sorghum,

Wheat,

Millet-seed,

Rye,

Oaten Hay,

Buckwheat,

Lucerne Hay.

Linseed,

- 512. ROBERTSON, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut.**—Wheat.

Half bushel White Lammas Wheat, a fair sample of 300 bushels; yield per acre, 32 bushels.

- 513. SCOTT, W. F., Orange.**—Wheat.

- 514. SEEREY, Thos., Yurrang, Burrawang.**—Oats.

- 515. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**

Large White Maize.

Large Yellow Maize.

Ninety-day Maize.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

516. **SMITH, Irwin, Wallendbeen.**—Wheat.
517. **SOUTH COAST AND WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.** Office, Sussex-street, Sydney; John Graham, Manager.
Wheat grown at Murrumburrah.
Maize do Shoalhaven.
518. **SOUTHWOOD, G. J., Mudgee.**—(Per Mudgee Agricultural Society).
—Wheat.
519. **SPRING HILL FARMERS' UNION, Spring Hill.**—Cereals.
520. **STOREY & CRAGO, John-street, Singleton.**
Wheat.
Lucerne-seed.
521. **SUMMERHAYS, George, Pioneer Farm, Monteagle, Young.**—
(Shown under auspices of Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Society;
F. A. Brock, Secretary). White Lammas Wheat, cleaned by winnowing
machine.
522. **TAYLOR, Deighton, Springfield, Figtree P. O., Illawarra.**—Seed
Maize.
523. **URQUHART, John, M'Donald's Creek, Mudgee.**—(Shown through
Mudgee Agricultural Society).—Wheat.
524. **VICKERY, Edward, Tumut.**—White Spindle Maize, Horsetooth
Maize.
525. **WALL, John, Botobolar, Mudgee.**—(Shown through Mudgee Agri-
cultural Society).—Wheat.
526. **WALSH, Samuel, Long Swamp.**—(Shown through Spring Hill
Farmers' Union).—Wheat (white).
527. **WARBOISE, T., Spring Hill, near Orange.**—(Shown through
Spring Hill Farmers' Union).—Oats (white).
528. **WEBB & CO., Bathurst**—Wheat.
529. **WINGHAM, Geo., Spring Grove, near Orange.**—(Shown through
Spring Hill Farmers' Union).—Wheat (white).
530. **WULSON, William, Merton-street, Bathurst.**
Barley.
Maize.
Oats.

SECTION I—Agriculture and Horticulture.

531. YOUNG, O. K., High-street, West Maitland.

Wheat.

Barley.

Oats.

Maize.

Sorghum Seed.

Planter's Friend.

Lucerne Seed.

Blue Millet Seed.

CLASS 138.—Collection of Horticultural Products.**532. BOWEN, G. B., Bowen Mount, Kurrajong.—Oranges, Lemons, and Mandarin Oranges.****533. BOWMAN, W. H., Kurrajong Heights.—Lemons.****534. DUNSTON, Wm., Kurrajong.—Oranges and Lemons.****535. GRIFFIN, T. H. F., Richmond.—Oranges.****536. JOHN, Thomas, junr., Kurrajong.—Oranges and Lemons.****537. M'KEOWN, W. H., Roseville, Gordon.—Oranges and Lemons.****538. PECK, Henry, Kurrajong Heights.—Oranges and Lemons.****CLASS 139.—Processes, Implements, and Machinery used in Cultivation.****539. RITCHIE, R. A., George and Macquarie Streets, Parramatta.—Ploughs.****540. RITCHIE, William, Granville.**

1 Light Plough.

1 No. 1 Plough, with revolving coulter and extra finish.

1 Two-horse Plough, without paint or filing.

541. WRIGHT, John, 377, Sussex-street, Sydney.

No. 1 Plough.

3 Plough.

1 pr. Harrows.

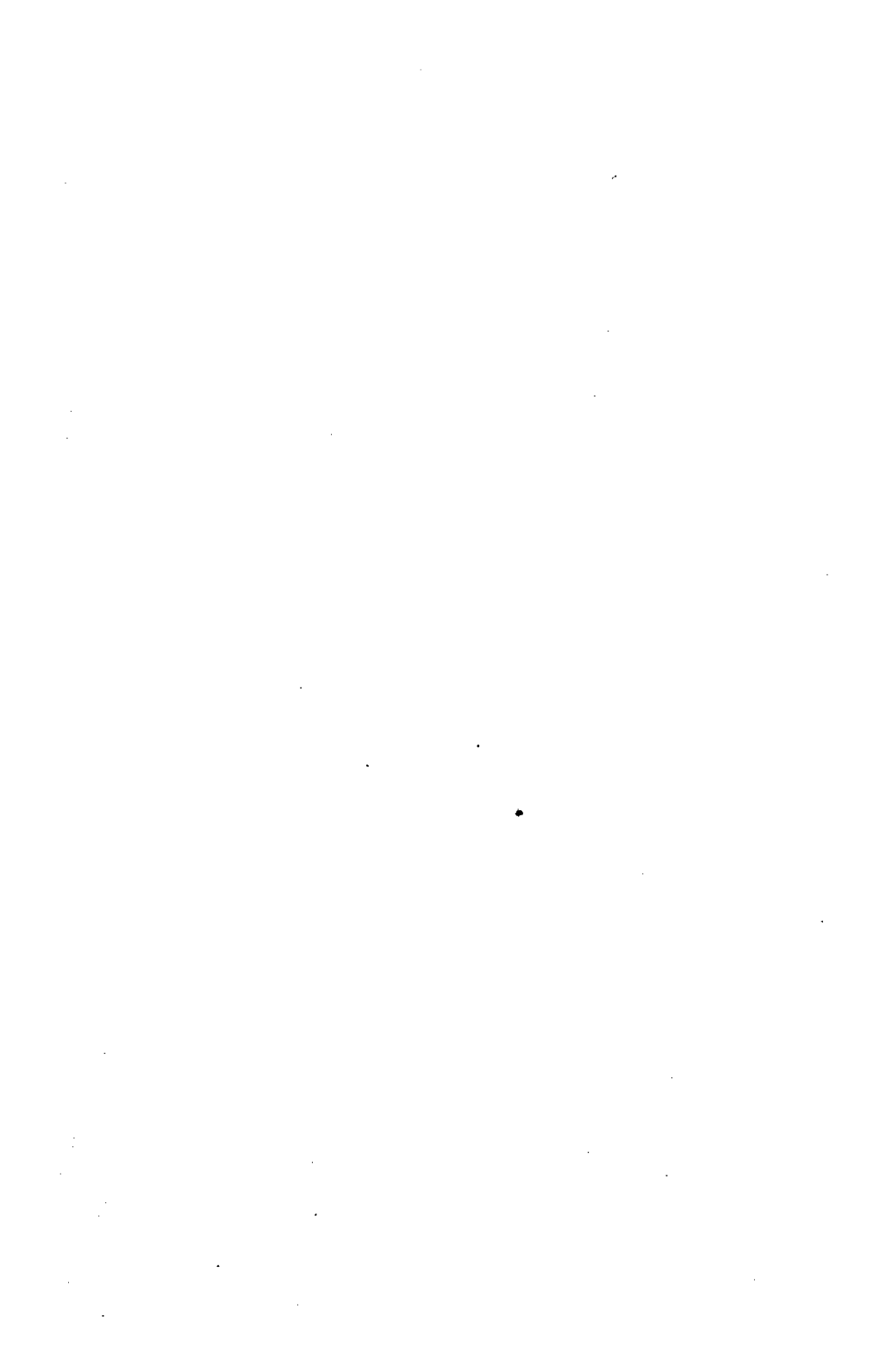
1 Scarifier.

1 set Whipple-trees.

1 Plough (electro-plated and painted) 1st prize at Hawkesbury Show.

SECTION K.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND
NATURAL HISTORY.



SECTION K—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

SECTION K.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

CLASS 144.—Ethnological Collections.

- 542. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Six Photographs of Australian Aborigines, originally prepared for the New South Wales Commissioners for the Amsterdam Exhibition by J. W. Lindt, of Grafton, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria.

These photographs were taken from life by Mr. Lindt, and comprise men, women and children of various ages belonging to the tribes of the Clarence River, Richmond River, Urara River, Yulgilbar, Cunglebung, and the Northern Coast of New South Wales.

- 543. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Views of Old Sydney and Parramatta at and about the period of settlement; photographed by the Government Printer, for the Commissioners, from Collins's Account of the English Colony of N.S.W., London, 1798, and Hunter's Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, London, 1793, lent for the purpose by the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission. [These views will serve to contrast Sydney as it was and Sydney as it is, the latter as shown by photographic panoramas and other landscapes. Ed.]

1. View of the Settlement of Port Jackson, 20th August, 1788.
2. South-east View in Sydney.
3. Direct South View of the Town of Sydney.
4. Western View of Sydney Cove.
5. North View of Sydney Cove, showing Pitt Road. (Pitt-street is now the second business street of Sydney.)
6. Eastern View of Sydney.
7. Brickfield Hill, or High-road to Parramatta, 11th August, 1796. (This is the site of the chief business thoroughfare of Sydney, George-street).
8. View of the Governor's House, Rose Hill, Parramatta.
9. View of Rose Hill, Parramatta.
10. By water to Parramatta, with distant View of the Western Mountains.
11. Youlong erah-la-Diangy. (Initiation of native youth into the privileges of manhood by extraction of front tooth.)
12. Burning a Corpse.

SECTION K—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

544. COX, Allaster E., 75, Hunter-street, Sydney.—Ethnological Collection. (Illustrating Australia and surrounding Islands, &c.)

- 1 to 42. Stone Axe-heads, Australia (New South Wales and Queensland).
 43 „ 46. Stone Axe-heads, New Caledonia.
 47 „ 49. Stone Axe-heads, Fiji.
 50 „ 96. Stone Axe-heads, Solomon Islands ; 60, 65, 70, with handles.
 97 „ 101. Stone Axe-heads, from Caroline Islands. 97 made from large *Tridacna* shell.
 102 „ 106. Stone Axe-heads with handles, New Guinea.
 107. Axe-head fixed in double handle, used for shaping canoes. Can be used with either long or short handle, as required, and is so made that the short handle rotates when fixed in the long, and allows the workman to use it at any angle he may wish.
 108. Stone Axe-head in handle, New Caledonia.
 109 „ 120. Fighting spears, Queensland.
 121, 122. Fighting Spears, Botany Bay, New South Wales.
 123. Womera for throwing spears, New South Wales.
 124, 125. Shields, New South Wales.
 126. Shield, Queensland.
 127 to 143. Nulla Nullas, Queensland.
 144 „ 160. Boomerangs, Queensland. 151 is also used as a sword.
 161 „ 164. Boomerangs, New South Wales.
 165, 166. Boomerangs, Queensland.
 167, 168. Drills from Solomon Island, used for making holes through shells, &c., and boring holes in the wood of which canoes are constructed ; by this means they are sewn together. It is supposed that the possession of this valuable drill accounts for these islanders building larger and more powerful canoes than any other islanders.
 169. Womera, Queensland.
 170 to 176. Images taken from bows of war canoes, Solomon Islands.
 177, 178. Food-bowls, South Sea Islands.
 179. Image taken from bow of war canoe, Solomon Islands.
 180. Double-handled sword, supposed to be from New Caledonia.
 181. Solomon Island sword.
 182. Merie, New Zealand, made from symphias of lower jaw of the whale.
 183. Stone, war head-dress, Florida Islands.
 184, 185. Staffs used only by chiefs in Solomon Islands, probably for inflicting punishment.
 186 to 189. Stone-headed clubs, New Guinea.
 190. Wombabbadah, for fighting only, New South Wales.
 191. Nulla Nulla, Queensland.
 192. Boomerang, Queensland.
 193. Carved Paddle, Solomon Islands.
 194 to 205. Clubs, South Sea Islands.
 206 „ 211. Paddles, Canoe, South Sea Islands.
 212 „ 218. Spears with talc heads, Admiralty Islands.
 219, 220. Shields made of basket-work, South Sea Islands.
 221, 222. Iron-headed axes, New Guinea, now used in place of stone, and obtained from the traders.
 223 to 230. Bows, South Sea Islands.
 231. Club, South Sea Islands.
 232. Bow and 13 rush arrows, tipped with cocoa-nut wood, barbed with human bones ; nine tipped with cocoa-nut wood, not barbed. Poisoned. Solomon Islands.
 233. Thirty rush arrows, cocoa-nut wood tipped, red and ochred points. Poisoned.
 234 to 238. These are used both as paddles and swords, South Sea Islands.
 239, 240. War swords, carved handles, South Sea Islands.
 241. Sword barbed with shark teeth, Solomon Islands.
 242 to 251. Spears, South Sea Islands.
 252, 253. Spear-head, South Sea Islands.

SECTION K—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

254. Spear, barbed with human bones. Poisoned. Solomon Islands.
 255, 256. Rolls of Tappa, Fiji; twenty-six and five yards long respectively.
 257, 258. Canoe Ornaments, Solomon Islands.
 259. Canoe war Ornament, Solomon Islands.
 260. Twenty shell bracelets, Solomon Islands.
 261 to 263. Chunam boxes, used whilst chewing betel-nuts, Solomon Islands.
 264. Water-bottle, Fiji.
 265. Nine Hair-combs, South Sea Islands.
 266. House Mats, New Guinea.
 267. Head-dress, worn at war dance, New Hebrides.
 268 to 273. Dresses of Females, South Sea Islands.
 274 „ 276. Dresses of Males, South Sea Islands.
 277. Medicinal plants, worn round the neck as charms, Solomon Islands.
 278, 279. Caps, South Sea Islands.
 280 to 284. Baskets and bags made from leaves of cocoa-nut palm, South Sea Islands.
 285. Shell Necklace, Solomon Islands.
545. **TATHAM, Edwin, Mullens-street, Balmain, Sydney.**—Glass Shade, containing—Australian Aborigines Camp; Australian Kangaroo Chase; Australian Opossum Hunt—all made by the exhibitor from glass. Illustrative of habits of Australian blacks.

CLASS 147.—Implements connected with Fishery.

546. **JEWELL, Edward, Botany, near Sydney.**—Fishing Lines for catching Schnapper, Bream, Cod, Flathead, Shark, and other fish.

CLASS 148.—Collections of Animals Stuffed, &c.

547. **BAILEY & KERR, 111, King-street, Sydney.**—Stuffed Animals, including Birds of New South Wales.
548. **BRAY, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.**—Collection of Birds.

<i>Common Name.</i>	<i>Scientific Name.</i>
1. The Red Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor.</i>
2. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.....	<i>Ptilotis auricomis.</i>
3. Parrakeet	<i>Platycercus spurius.</i>
4. Little Lorikeet.....	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla.</i>
5. Porphyry crowned Lorikeet	Do <i>porphyrocephalus.</i>
6. The King Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus scapulatus.</i>
7. The Regent Bird	<i>Sericulus melinus.</i>
8. The Rosella Parrot (2)	<i>Platycercus eximius.</i>
9. The Lory do	Do <i>pennantii.</i>
10. Green Leek do	<i>Polytelis barrabandi.</i>
11. Blue Mountain Parrot	<i>Trichoglossus nova hollandie.</i>
12. The Shell do	Do <i>chlorolepidotus.</i>
13. The Pitta Bird.....	<i>Pitta strepitans.</i>
14. Lorikeet.....	<i>Trichoglossus concinnus.</i>

SECTION K—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

549. BRAY, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

1. The Diamond Snake (*Morelia spilotes*, non-venomous), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.
2. The Lace Lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.
3. The Tiger Shark, or Wobbegong (*Crossorhinus barbatus*), Sydney Harbour, N.S.W.
4. The Dog Fish, or Puppy Shark, Sydney Harbour, North Shore, N.S.W.
5. The Hammer-headed, or Shovel-nosed Shark (*Zygæna leenwenii*), Sydney Harbour, North Shore, N.S.W.
6. The Great Kangaroo (*Macropus major*), Wellington, N.S.W.

Young one taken and thrown out of the pouch by its mother when hard pressed by dogs.

7. The Native Bear (*Phascogaleos cinerea*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.

Female and young one, the young one just having left its mother's pouch for good.

8. The Common Bush Opossum (*Phalangista vulpina*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.

Female and young one, the young one taken from out of its mother's pouch attached to teat.

9. The Ring-tail Opossum (*Phalangista laniginosa*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.

Female and two young ones, the young just left the mother's pouch and almost able to take care of themselves.

10. The Great Flying Phalanger, or Great Black Flying Squirrel, male (*Petaurista taguanoides*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.
11. The Flying Squirrel-like Belideus, or Flying Sugar Squirrel, female (*Belideus sciureus*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.
12. The Native Cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W.

550. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Exhibits procured for the Commission by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

GROUP I.—PARADISE AND BOWER BIRDS, &c.

11212	<i>Alcedo crassirostris</i> ♂	Cat	5398	<i>Oreocinclla lunulata</i> ♀	Brush
11207	Do do ♀	Birds.	10385	Do do ♂	Thrush.
11205	2 <i>Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus</i> ♂♂		6672	<i>Mimeta viridis</i> ♂	Green Oriole.
	—Satin Birds.		12624	Do ♀	
12142	<i>Sericulus melinus</i> ♂	Regent Bird.		<i>Ptilorhis paradisea</i> ♀	Rifle Birds.
12140	Do do ♂			Do do ♀	
1016	<i>Pitta strepitans</i> ♀	Dragoon Bird.	1427	Do do ♂	
1009	Do do ♂		12131	Do do ♂	

SECTION K.—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History.

GROUP II.—HONEY-EATERS.

13082	<i>Anthochaera melivora</i> ♂ ✓	10114	<i>Ptilotis fusca</i> ♀
8297	Do <i>carunculata</i> ♂	10117	Do <i>chrysops</i> ♂
8295	Do do ♀	13102	Do do ♂
11744	<i>Meliphaga plurygia</i> ♀	13098	Do <i>lewini</i> .
11743	Do do ♂	13099	Do <i>auricomis</i> ♀
9977	<i>Meliornis sericea</i> ♂	8196	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> .
13096	Do <i>novæ hollandiæ</i> ♀	13107	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> .
13097	Do do ♂	9090	<i>Tropidorhynchus buceroides</i> ♂
13091	Do <i>sericea</i> ♂	11725	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i> ♂
13111	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> ♂ ✓	9693	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i> ♀
13109	Do do ♂	12865	<i>Myzantha garrula</i> ♂ ✓
10554	Do do ♂	12861	Do do ♂ ✓
13103	<i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i> ♂	5888	<i>Ptilotis flavicollis</i> ♂ } Tasmania.
13105	Do do ♂	5292	Do do ♀ }
10157	<i>Ptilotis fusca</i> ♀		

GROUP III.—OWLS AND PODARGI.

12909	<i>Athene boobook</i> ♂	12579	<i>Podargus strigoides</i> ♂
13247	Do do ♀	1584	Do do ♀

GROUP IV.—WOOD-SWALLOWS AND SWALLOWS.

12625	<i>Artamus sordidus</i> ♀	10590	<i>Lagenoplastes ariel</i> .
12592	Do do ♂	10589	Do do
11733	Do <i>superciliosus</i> ♀		<i>Hirundo frontalis</i> .
11730	Do do ♂		

GROUP V.—FLY-CATCHERS.

10601	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> ♂	11934	<i>Sauloprocta motacilloides</i> ♀
11937	Do do ♂	10597	<i>Gerygone albogularis</i> ♂
11179	<i>Monarcha carinata</i> ♂	10596	Do do ♀
11180	Do do ♂	13114	<i>Geobasilus chrysorrhous</i> ♂
Red 1347	<i>Myiagra plumbea</i> ♂	11933	Do do ♀
10600	<i>Sauloprocta motacilloides</i> ♀		

GROUP VI.—PIGEONS.

5246	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> ♂	1266	<i>Ptilopus superbus</i> ♂
3230	Do <i>elegans</i> ♂	1268	Do do ♂
5876	Do do ♀	2	Do <i>swainsoni</i> .
11215	2 <i>Chalcophaps chrysochlora</i> .	11217	<i>Macropygia phasianella</i> ♀
9694	2 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> ♂		2 <i>Leucosarcia picata</i> .
11914	Do do ♂		1 <i>Megaloprepia assimilis</i> .
11722	2 <i>Geopelia tranquilla</i> ♂ ♀		

GROUP VII.—LARKS AND EPHTHIANURAS, ETC.

12595	<i>Anthus australis</i> ♀	6741	<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i> ♀
12882	Do do ♀	7515	Do <i>tricolor</i> ♂
9324	<i>Cincloramphus cantillans</i> ♂	11871	Do do ♂
10595	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i> ♀	7552	Do <i>aurifrons</i> ♂
11872	<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i> ♂	11870	Do do ♂
12884	Do do ♂		

GROUP VIII.—TREE-CLIMBERS.

10604	<i>Climacteris leucophaea</i> ♀	12872½	<i>Sittella chrysoptera</i> .
10605	Do <i>erythropis</i> ♂	12872	Do do
12873	Do <i>scandens</i> ♂		

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GROUP IX.—ROBINS AND THICKHEADS.

11181	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i> ♂	11150	<i>Eopsaltria chrysorhous</i> ♂
12891	Do <i>leggii</i> ♂	11159	Do do ♀
12892	Do do ♀	13120	<i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i> ♂
13117	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i> ♂	11175	Do do ♀
13118	Do do ♀		

GROUP X.—KINGFISHERS, BEE-EATERS.

11757	<i>Halcyon sanctus</i> ♂	11739	<i>Merops ornatus</i> ♀
11762	Do do	11763	Do do
	2 <i>Tanyptera sylvia</i> . ✓		

GROUP XI.—PARDALOTES, MALURI, FINCHES, BRISTLE-BIRDS, ETC.

12611	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> ♂	6326	<i>Sphenura brachyptera</i> ♂
5313	Do <i>affinis</i> ♂—Tasmania.	2398	Do do ♀
5441	Do do ♂ do	1180	<i>Malurus gouldii</i> ♂
5312	Do do ♀ do	6744	Do do ♂
11191	<i>Origma rubricata</i> ♀	13121	Do <i>lamerti</i> ♂
13113	<i>Dicaeum hurundinaceum</i> ♂	11188	Do <i>cyaneus</i> ♂
12895	<i>Amadina guttata</i> ♀	11189	Do do ♂
10608	Do do	11184	Do <i>melanotus</i> ♂
12896	Do do		

GROUP XII.—COCKATOOS AND PARROTS, ETC

✓ 8208	2 <i>Calyptrorhynchus funereus</i> ♀ ♂	9658	<i>Platycercus pallidiceps</i> .
✓ 1626	Do do ♀	9860	Do <i>barnardii</i> ♂
✓ 1592	Do <i>leachii</i> ♀	11754	Do do ♀
✓ 3227	2 <i>Cacatua galerita</i> ♂ ♀	11904	<i>Psephotus hamatonotus</i> ♂
	Do <i>leadbeateri</i> ♀		Do <i>pulcherrimus</i> .
11955	Do do ♂	11899	<i>Calopsitta nova hollandiae</i> ♂
12975	Do <i>roseicapilla</i> ♂	11898	Do do ♀
12974	Do do, ♂	8317	<i>Pezoporus formosus</i> .
12613	<i>Callocephalon gallentum</i> ♂ juv.	1923	<i>Trichoglossus nova hollandiae</i> ♂
11204	Do do ♀	2966	Do do ♀
1630	2 <i>Aprosmictus scapulatus</i> ♂ ♂	12602	Do <i>concinuus</i> ♂
11729	2 Do <i>erythropterus</i> ♂ ♂	12606	Do do ♀
11197	<i>Platycercus pennantii</i> ♂	13124	Do <i>pusillus</i> ♂
11201	Do do ♀	13125	Do do ♀
8311	Do <i>eximius</i> ♂	11910	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> ♂
2610	Do do ♀	11911	2 Do do ♂

GROUP XIII.

11717	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> ♂ ✓	11723	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> ♂
11719	Do do ♀ ✓	12386	Do do ♀
11759	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i> ♂	11720	<i>Grallina picata</i> . ✓
11713	Do do ♂	8326	<i>Psophodes crepitans</i> . ✓
11716	<i>Graucalus melanops</i> . ✓		<i>Diomedea exulans</i> —Albatross. ✓
11714	Do <i>mentalis</i> . ✓	2029	Do <i>melanophrys</i> do. ✓
11715	Do do ♀ ✓	8463	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> —Pelican. ✓
4614	<i>Campephaga tricolor</i> ♂	Red 11914	<i>Cygnus atrata</i> —Black Swan.
4766	Do do ♀		<i>Dromaius nova hollandiae</i> —Emu.
Red 1373	Do <i>leucomelana</i> ♂		

GROUP XIV.—LYRE BIRDS.

✓ *Menura superba* ♂ ♀*Menura alberta* ♂

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GROUP XV.—SNIBE, PLOVERS, &c.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| ✓ 2 | <i>Scolopax australis</i> . | 1 | <i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i> . |
| ✓ 2 | <i>Schoenedus australis</i> . | 3 | <i>Cladorhynchus pectoralis</i> . ✓ |
| 2 | <i>Charadrius xanthocheilus</i> . | 1 | <i>Totanus griseopygius</i> . ✓ |
| 1 | <i>Hiaticula nigrifrons</i> . | | |

GROUP XVI.—RAIL AND QUAIL.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| ✓ 2 | <i>Rallus pectoralis</i> . | 2 | <i>Turnix melanogaster</i> . ✓ |
| 2 | <i>Synoicus australis</i> . | 1 | <i>Do. varius</i> . ✓ |
| ✓ 2 | <i>Excalfatoria sinensis</i> . | 2 | <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> . ✓ |

MAMMALS.

- | | | |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 2549 | <i>Macropus major</i> ♀ | } Kangaroos. |
| 2569 | <i>Halmaturus ruficollis</i> ♂ | |
| | <i>Do do</i> ♀ | |
| 7229 | <i>Do bennettii</i> ♀ — Tasmania | } Opossums. |
| ✓ 13045 | <i>Phascolarctos cinerea</i> — Native Bear. | |
| 6428 | <i>Phalangista fuliginosa</i> , Tasmania | |
| 6429 | <i>Do viverrina</i> ♀ <i>do</i> | } Wombat. |
| 6409 | <i>Phascalomys wombat</i> , <i>do</i> — | |
| 12565 | <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> } Flying Fox. | |
| 12086 | <i>Do do</i> } | |
| ✓ | <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> — The spotted Dasyure. | |
| | <i>Phascogale pencillata</i> — The Phascogale. | |
| | <i>Bettongia Greyii</i> , Grey's Jerboa. | |
| 1 | <i>Ornithorhynchus paradoxus</i> — the duck-billed platypus. | |
| ✓ 1 | <i>Echidna hystrix</i> — the Spiny ant-eater. | |

REPTILES (in two groups).

1. The Frilled Lizard (*Chlamydosaurus Kingii*). ✓
2. *Cyclodus gigas*. ✓
3. *Egernia Cunninghamii*.
Do do (head of).
4. *Tropidolepisma majus*.
5. *Grammatophora muricata*.
6. *Grammatophora barbata*.
7. *Trazydosaurus rugosus*. ✓
8. *Lophognathus Gilberti*.
9. *Hydrosaurus varius*. ✓
10. *Phyllurus myliusii*.
11. *Moloch horridus*.
12. *Hinulia elegans*.
13. *Lialis punctulatus*.
14. *Morelia spilotes* (Diamond snake).
15. *Morelia variegata* (Carpet snake).
16. *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Black snake).
17. *Hoplocephalus curtus* (Brown-banded snake).
18. *Acanthophis antarctica* (Death-adder).
19. *Dendrophis punctulata* (Green-tree snake).
20. *Vermicella annulata* (Black and white ringed snake).
21. *Diemenia superciliosa* (young Brown snake).
22. *Typhlops ruppelli* (Blind snake).
23. *Brachysoma diadema*.
24. *Crocodilus biporcatus*. ✓
25. *Hinulia elegans*.

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FISHES.

- Schnapper (*Pagrus unicolor*).
 Mullet (*Mugil* sp).
 Flathead (*Platycephalus fuscus*).
 Salmon (*Arripis salar*).
 Jewfish (*Ciena Antarctica*).
 Blackfish (*Girella* sp).
 1. Whiting (*Sillago maculata*).
 2. Nannegai (*Beryx affinis*).
 3. Carp (*Chilodactylus fuscus*).
 4. Black bream (*Chrysophrys sarba*).
 5. Murray River crayfish (*Astacopsis serrata*).
 6. Southern rock lobster (*Palinurus Hugelii*).
 7. *Neptunus pelagicus*.
 8. *Scylla serrata*.

551. TOST & ROHU, Naturalists, Taxidermists, Furriers, and Tanners, 60, William-street, and 112, Oxford-street, Sydney.

1. Lyre Bird (male). *Menura superba*.
2. Lyre Bird (female). " "
3. Leadbeater (male). *Calyptorhynchus leadbeateri*.
4. Leadbeater (female). " "
5. Regent Bird (male). *Sericulus melinus*.
6. Regent Bird (female). " "
7. Blue Mountainer (male). *Trichoglossus Novæ Hollandiæ*.
8. Blue Mountainer (female). " "
9. Shell Parrakeet (male) *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*.
10. Shell Parrakeet (female). " "
11. Mock Regent (male). *Meliphaga phrygia*.
12. Mock Regent (female). " "
13. Rosella (male). *Platycercus eximius*.
14. Rosella (female). " "
15. Red-cheeked Parrakeet (male). *Trichoglossus pusillus*.
16. Red-cheeked Parrakeet (female). " "
17. Rifle Bird (male). *Ptilorhis Paradisea*.
18. Regent Bird (male). *Sericulus melinus*.
19. King Parrot (male). *Aprosmictus scapulatus*.
20. Crimson Wing (male). *Ptistes erythropterus*.
21. Gang-gang (male). *Callocephalon galeatum*.
22. Greenleak (male). *Polytelis barrabandi*.
23. King Lory (male).
24. Pitta (male). *Pitta strepitans*.
25. Magpie (male). *Gymnorhina tibicen*.
26. King-fisher (male). *Alycone azurea*.
27. Rockhampton Rosella (male). *Platycercus pallidiceps*.
28. Magnificent Parrakeet (male). *Psephotus multicolor*.
29. Crested Shrike (male). *Falcunculus frontatus*.
30. Black Cap (male). *Pachycephala gutturalis*.
31. Wag-tail (male). *Sauloproctu motacilloides*.

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CLASS 149.—Other Natural History Specimens.

552. **BAILEY & KERR, 111, King-street, Sydney.**—Mounted and Unmounted Specimens of Ferns.

553. **CUMMING, Alexander, Secretary to N.S.W. Commission, Sydney.**—Collection of Australian and New Zealand Ferns, mounted in 24 sheets, by the late Mr. H. H. Field, of Sydney. (Non-competitive.)

I.

1. *Polypodium pustulatum*, N.Z.
2. *Asplenium lucidum*, N.S.W.
3. *Doodia aspera*, N.Z.
4. *Asplenium flaccidum*, N.S.W.
5. *Adiantum hispidulum*, N.S.W.
6. *Adiantum farleyense*.
7. *Lomaria procera*, N.S.W.
8. *Gymnogramma* (sp.)

II.

1. *Nephrodium decompositum*, N.S.W.
2. *Pteris tremula*, N.S.W.
3. *Chielanthes nigrum*, N.S.W.
4. *Asplenium flaccidum*, N.Z.
5. *Cyathea medullaris*, N.Z.
6. *Allentodea Australis*, N.S.W.

III.

1. *Todea* (sp.), N.S.W.
2. *Adiantum hispidulum*, N.S.W.
3. *Davallia Australis*, N.S.W.
4. *Cyathea dealbata*, N.Z.
5. *Asplenium lucidum*, N.Z.
6. *Doodia aspera*, N.S.W.
7. *Nephrodium* (sp.), N.S.W.

IV.

1. *Adiantum macrophyllum*.
2. *Gymnogramma* (sp.)
3. *Pteris tremula* (fertile).
4. *Adiantum affine*.
5. *Gymnogramma* (sp.)
6. *Doodia aspera*.
7. *Gleichenia Cunninghamii*.

V.

1. *Nephrolepis tuberosa*.
2. *Asplenium bulbiferum*, N.Z.
3. *Aspidium* (sp.), N.S.W.
4. *Pteris incisa*, N.S.W.
5. *Botrichum Australis*, N.S.W.
6. *Doodia aspera*, N.S.W.
7. *Gymnogramma crestatata*.

VI.

1. *Davallia Australis*.
2. *Lindsea trichomanoides*.
3. *Asplenium flaccidum*.
4. *Adiantum nobile*.
5. *Nephrodium* (sp.)
6. *Asplenium bulbiferum*.
7. *Gleichenia Cunninghamii*.

VII.

1. *Gymnogramma chrysophylla*.
2. *Pteris incisa*, N.S.W.
3. *Polypodium* (sp.), N.Z.
4. *Adiantum affine*, N.Z.
5. *Pteris tremula*, N.S.W.
6. *Todea* (sp.), N.S.W.
7. *Gymnogramma* (sp.)

VIII.

1. *Adiantum assimile*.
2. *Doodia caudata*, N.S.W.
3. *Nephrodium* (sp.), N.S.W.
4. *Cyathea dealbata*, N.Z.
5. *Pteris incisa*, N.S.W.
6. *Nemecium* (sp.), Q.
7. *Asplenium flaccidum*, N.Z.

IX.

1. *Pteris incisa*, N.S.W.
2. *Asplenium bulbiferum*, N.Z.
3. *Nemecium* (sp.), Q.
4. *Cyathea dealbata*, N.Z.
5. *Gymnogramma peruviana*.
6. *Todea* (sp.), N.S.W.
7. *Pteris sercelata*, N.S.W.

X.

1. *Hymenophyllum demissum*, N.Z.
2. *Crystopteris* (sp.), Q.
3. *Adiantum trapeziforme*, Q.
4. *Cyathea dealbata*, N.Z.
5. *Asplenium bulbiferum*, N.Z.
6. *Nephrodium* (sp.), fertile, N.S.W.
7. *Adiantum hispidulum*, N.S.W.

XI.

1. *Lomaria procera* (sterile frond), N.S.W.
2. *Lycopodium* (sp.), N.Z.
3. *Doodia aspera*, N.S.W.
4. *Gymnogramma* (sp.)
5. *Lindsea trichomanoides*, N.S.W.
6. *Todea* (sp.), N.S.W.
7. *Lomaria procera* (fertile), N.S.W.

XII.

1. *Botrichum Australis*.
2. *Allentodia Australis*.
3. *Pellea falcata*.
4. *Nephrodium* (sp.)
5. *Cyathea medullaris*.
6. *Darellia* (sp.)
7. *Adiantum nobile*.

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XIII.

1. Doodia aspera, N.S.W.
2. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
3. Nephrodium (sp.), fertile, N.S.W.
4. Pteris uniberosa, N.S.W.
5. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
6. Cyathea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Allentodia Australis, N.S.W.

XIV.

1. Cyathea medullaris, N.Z.
2. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.
3. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
4. Pulypodium pustulatum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum nobile, N.S.W.
6. Lycopodium stonellifolium, N.S.W.
7. Botrichum Australis, N.S.W.

XV.

1. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
2. Adiantum hispidulum, N.S.W.
3. Gymnogramma (sp.)
4. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
5. Peltia rotundifolia, N.Z.
6. Lindsea trichomanoides, N.S.W.

XVI.

1. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
2. Lycopodium (sp.), N.S.W.
3. Lomaria discolor, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Asplenium coriacium, N.S.W.
6. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
7. Nephrodium (sp.), fertile, N.S.W.

XVII.

1. Cyathea (sp.), N.S.W.
2. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.
3. Lycopodium stonellifolium, N.S.W.
4. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum diaphanum, N.Z.
6. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.

XVIII.

1. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.
2. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
3. Nephrodium bulbiferum, Q.
4. Pteris scaberula.
5. Lycopodium (sp.), N.S.W.

XIX.

1. Trichomanes reniforme, N.Z.
2. Gymnogramma (sp.)
5. Allentodia Australis, N.S.W.
4. Adiantum tenuorum, N.S.W.
5. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
6. Pteris incisa, N.S.W.
7. Todea (sp.), N.S.W.

XX.

1. Chicleanthes nigrum, N.S.W.
2. Gymnogramma cretata.
3. Todea Africana (fertile), N.S.W.
4. Cyathea medullaris, N.Z.
5. Gymnogramma (sp.)
6. Lindsea linearis, N.S.W.
7. Hymenophyllum scabrum, N.Z.
8. Nephrodium (sp.), N.S.W.

XXI.

1. Aspidium (sp.), N.S.W.
2. Nephrodium (sp.), Q.
3. Hymenophyllum scabrum, N.Z.
4. Gymnogramma (sp.)
5. Asplenium flaccidum, N.Z.
6. Niprobolus rupestris, N.Z.
7. Adiantum trapeziforme, Q.

XXII.

1. Lomaria discolor, N.S.W.
2. Gymnogramma (sp.)
3. Gymnogramma cretata.
4. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.
5. Nephrodium bulbiferum, Q.
6. Adiantum diaphanum, N.Z.
7. Asplenium flabellifolium, N.S.W.

XXIII.

1. Gymnogramma cretata.
2. Gymnogramma Peruviana.
3. Todea Africana, N.S.W.
4. Cyathea dealbata, N.Z.
5. Pteris (sp.), sterile, N.S.W.
6. Asplenium lucidum, N.Z.

XXIV.

1. Gymnogramma Peruviana.
2. Doodia caudata, N.S.W.
3. Lindsea trichomanoides, N.S.W.
4. Asplenium bulbiferum, N.Z.
5. Adiantum trapeziforme, Q.
6. Nemecium (sp.), Q.
7. Pteris tremula, N.S.W.

554. WILSON, Affriatt S., Lawson, Blue Mountains.

12 Tanned Snake Skins.

2 Skins, Diamond Snake. (*Morelia spilotes*.)

2 Skins, Brownbanded or Tiger Snake. (*Hoplocephalus curtus*.)

2 Skins, Brown Snake. (*Diemenia superciliosus*.)

6 Skins, Black Snake. (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*.)

Addenda and Withdrawals.

ADDENDA.

555. **GIBBS, SHALLARD & CO.,** Lithographers and Letter-press Printers, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Panoramic View of Sydney and Port Jackson, showing proposed Wharfage Improvements. (Class 4.)
556. **RAE, John, M.A.,** Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.—Water-colour drawing, showing present appearance of site of commencement of first New South Wales Railway, and photographs in Newcastle and Wollongong, showing present appearance of places represented in Mr. Ræ's water-colour drawings, entered on p. 15. (The present exhibit is in Class 5.)
557. **RUSSELL, J. E. M.,** 111, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.—Lettered placard in colours to go over Maps from Surveyor-General's Department. (Class 31.)

WITHDRAWALS.

The entries of exhibits in the names as appear hereunder have not been followed up :—

BAYLISS, C.—(Class 1.) Landscape Photographs.

MOUNT KEMBLA COAL CO.—(Class 53.) Coal.

LANCASHIRE, W. B., senr., LANCASHIRE, W. B., junr.
(Class 59.) Portmanteaus.

BOWMAN, W. H.—(Class 138.) Fruits.

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